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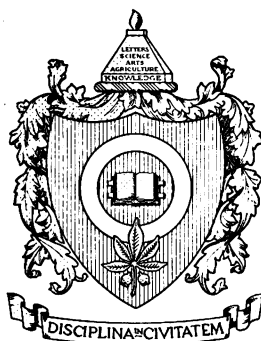
STATE OF BRUNEI

“کراجان بروني”



ANNUAL REPORT

1967



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STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT
1967



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FOR THE STATE OF BRUNEI**



1968



*His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin
Waddaulah, 29th Sultan of Brunei.*



Her Highness Raja Isteri Saleha.

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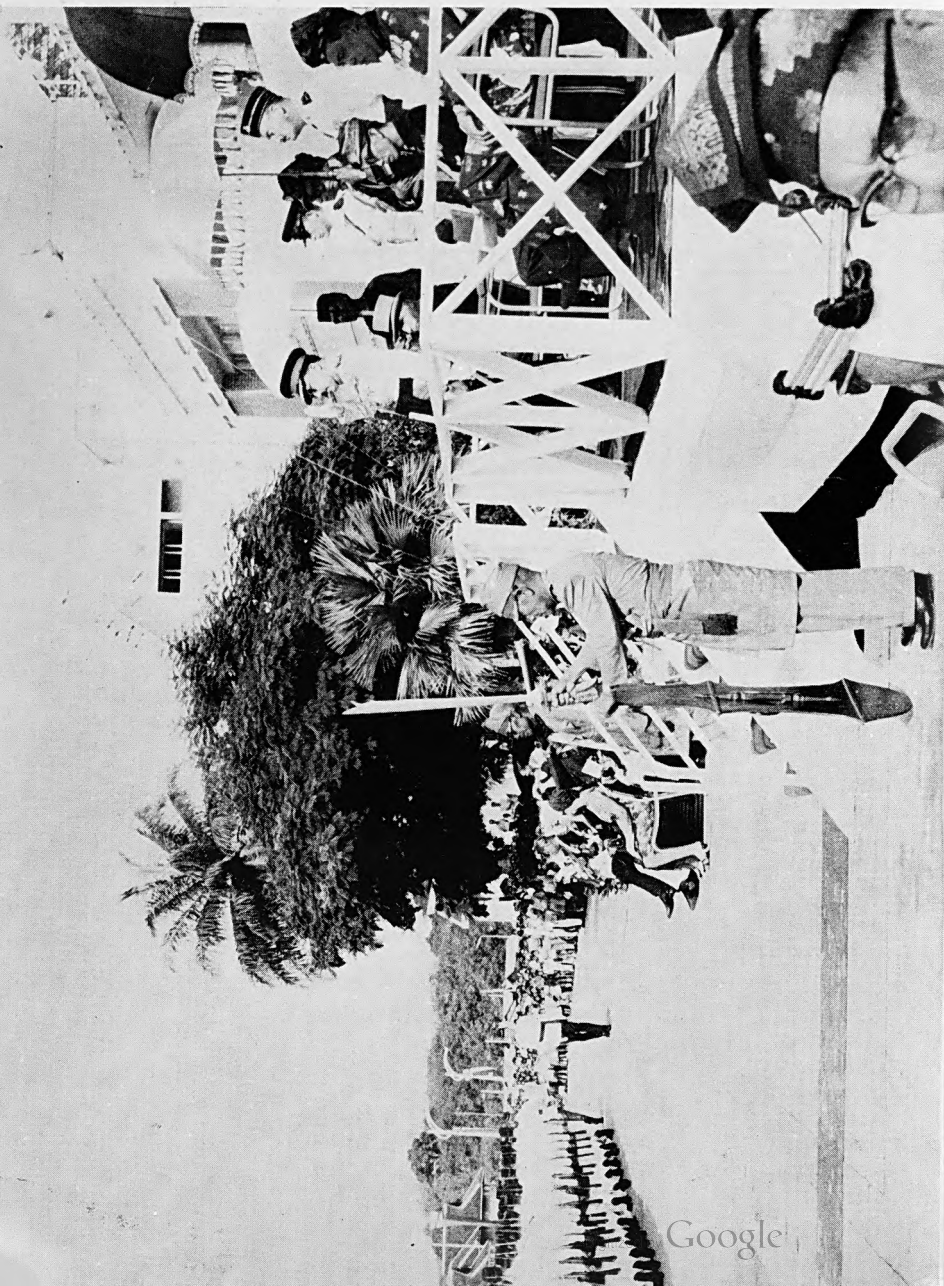
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GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

NEW CURRENCY

ON 12th June, 1967 the Brunei Currency Board decided to issue new Brunei notes. With the introduction of the new notes the existing notes, however, remained in circulation and were spent and accepted in Brunei exactly as before although they would gradually be withdrawn as more and more new notes are issued through the Banks. It was intended that the old notes should continue to be legal tender along with the new ones, but the devaluation of sterling caused the face value of the old notes and coins to be reduced by 14.8%. The notes were quickly exchanged for the new issue and have gradually been withdrawn quicker than was intended. Some old coin still circulates at the devalued rate.

The new coins were issued on 22nd August, 1967 and together with the new currency notes are acceptable tender in both Malaysia and Singapore whose new currency is likewise accepted in Brunei at face value.

ROYAL WEDDING

On 18th August, 1967 the people of Brunei witnessed the Royal Wedding between Yang Teramat Mulia Pengiran Anak Puteri Nora'in and Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Mohd. Yusof who has recently been installed by His Highness as Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Maharaja Laila Sahibol Kahar. The royal bride is the younger sister of His Highness the Sultan while the royal bridegroom is the second child of Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Pemancha.

To introduce the newly weds to the people the royal couple rode in a specially decorated float preceded by the Bands of the Brunei Royal Police and the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, the Royal Regalia, processional drum and traditional candles and followed by Istana officials.

INSTALLATION OF TEMENGGONG

His Former Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin installed, on the 29th September, his second son Yang Teramat Mulia Duli

Pengiran Muda Mohammad Bolkiah as Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Temenggong Sahibol Bahar.

The bestowal of the title elevated Duli Pengiran Muda Mohammad Bolkiah to the rank of a wazir taking precedence of the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha. The ceremony to instal the new wazir was held at the Darul Hana Throne Room in accordance with the traditional customs.

Immediately after his installation the new Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Temenggong Sahibol Bahar performed his first official function when he inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment in the Istana ground.

Following Brunei customs the new wazir later rode in state in a motorcade procession around the State capital to be acclaimed by the people.

ABDICATION

The people of Brunei were shocked to note that on 4th October, 1967 His Former Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin abdicated the throne on His Former Highness's own free will. As a result the Crown Prince Y.T.M. Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Muda Hassanah Bolkiah became Sultan of Brunei as His Highness Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah.

The Proclamation was made in the Throne Room of the Darul Hana Palace in conformity with the Succession and Regency Provision of the Constitution, 1959.

Since the abdication His Former Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin has chosen the title of Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan.

On succeeding to the throne His Highness, the 29th Sultan of Brunei, then pledged to carrying out the duties of Sultan and to devote his energy and efforts in carrying out the policy of his father to maintain peace, security and prosperity and to uphold the good name of Brunei.

*The newly married
couple — Y.A.M.
Pengiran Anak
Mohamed and Y.T.M.
Pengiran Anak Puteri
Nor'ain whose
wedding took place on
18th August, 1967.*



*The installation of
Y.T.M. Pengiran
Muda Mohamed
Bolkiah as Duli Wazir
Temenggong.*



GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DURING 1967 progress continued in Brunei's economic development, both in the public and private sectors of the economy. Government expenditures for public sector projects amounted to approximately \$47,500,000.

The major phase of the electrification programme, involving the generation of electricity from natural gas available in the Seria oilfields, neared completion. A start was also made to provide electricity supplies to the rural areas of the State through a series of substations and step downs from the main 66 KV transmission line that stretches across the length of the State from the generating station at Seria.

The extension of the Brunei Town wharf was close to completion by the end of the year. This project, as an interim measure designed to improve shipping conditions for both importers and exporters, will provide additional berthing space at Brunei Town while awaiting the completion of the deep-sea port at Muara.

Notable progress was made during the year in the implementation of the following multi-million dollar Government infrastructure projects : —

- (i) the new international airport with a runway of 12,000 ft. capable of accommodating heavy jet aircraft;
- (ii) the deep-sea port at Muara;
- (iii) the State-wide road programme;
- (iv) a modern sewerage disposal scheme for Brunei Town and for Kuala Belait;
- (v) a water supply scheme to provide adequate treated water supplies for the populated areas in the Districts of Tutong and Brunei/Muara.

Expansion of telecommunication facilities and services took place during 1967. A beginning was made towards the objective of increasing the Brunei Town Automatic Telephone Exchange

capacity from 800 lines to 3300 lines by 1968. In addition steps were taken to double the capacity of the Seria Rural Automatic Exchange from 200 lines to 400 lines. A five-year telecommunications programme was approved towards the end of the year aimed at a considerable expansion of the internal and external telecommunications facilities of the State. This scheme includes the provision of a micro-wave system which is to be part of an inter-regional scheme linking with Kuching in Sarawak and Kota Kinabalu in Sabah. Provision for the expansion of the teleprinter service and the introduction of Telex is also included in the five year Telecommunications programme. The first teleprinter service in Brunei was opened in 1967. Military and police use of H.F. radio circuits increased during the year. In addition, a civilian network to remote villages was nearly completed. It is designed to provide 26 villages with telecommunication facilities which will make possible the sending of emergency and urgent messages to Brunei Town or Kuala Belait as needed.

The progress made in the private sector was due in large part to (a) the increased exploration and development activity in the S.W. Ampa off-shore oilfield which resulted in increased production of oil and gas; and (b) to the expanded tempo in the implementation of the public sector projects during 1967. Both of these factors provided considerable impetus to the growth of the economy as a whole and stimulated increased economic activity in the private sector, particularly in private building and construction, commerce, transportation, light manufacturing and service industries.

PART 1

CHAPTER 1

POPULATION

THE Director of Medical Services is, ex-officio, the Registrar of Births and Deaths. The Population Statistics for the State are maintained by the Medical & Health Department Statistics Office, assisted by data furnished by the Immigration Department.

The mid-year population for 1967 was estimated at 150,853.

Until the next census is held, the breakdown of this estimate into racial groups must be based on the last national census which was held in 1960. Calculated in this manner, the breakdown into racial groups is as follows :—

Malay - - - -	76,298	=	50.58%
Other Indigenous - -	23,959	=	15.88%
Chinese - - - -	42,809	=	28.38%
Others - - - -	7,787	=	5.16%
	<hr/> 150,853	=	100.00%

The increase in estimated population of 20,193 was associated with an excess of immigration.

Vital statistics influencing the variations in population are shown in the Tables which are given at the end of this Chapter.

Of recent years, there have been very little variations in the number of births registered within the State annually. Similarly, the number of deaths annually within the State has been practically unchanged.

The following Table is very enlightening and indicates clearly that the increase in the estimated mid-year population of the State of Brunei is greatly influenced by the excess of immigrants over emigrants in the State.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION

	1962 -63	1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66	1966 -67
Estimated annual total increase in population	7.6	7.5	11.9	7.4	15.7
Increase due to births over deaths	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.3
Increase due to immigrants over emigrants	4.0	3.9	8.6	4.5	13.4

The distribution of population by districts in mid 1967 was as follows :—

Brunei District	72,998	=	48.39%
Temburong District	6,140	=	4.07%
Tutong District	16,710	=	11.08%
Belait District	55,005	=	36.46%
	150,853	=	100.00%

TABLE I
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF BRUNEI, 1963-1967

Year	Population	% increased	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate
1963	98,438	7.95	3,521	35.77	655	6.65	194	55.10
1964	105,876	7.55	4,178	39.46	621	5.86	167	39.97
1965	118,452	11.88	4,193	35.40	662	5.59	172	41.02
1966	127,195	7.38	4,089	32.15	657	5.17	173	42.31
1967	150,853	15.68	4,381	29.04	656	4.35	161	36.75

TABLE II
VITAL STATISTICS — STATE OF BRUNEI BY DISTRICT FOR 1967

	Brunei	Temburong	Tutong	Belait	Total
Estimated population ...	72,998	6,140	16,710	55,005	150,853
Percentage ...	48.39	4.07	11.08	36.46	100.00
Live Births ...	2,359	192	577	1,253	4,381
Birth Rate ...	32.32	31.27	34.53	22.78	29.04
Infant deaths ...	97	10	20	34	161
Infant mortality rate ...	41.11	52.08	34.66	27.13	36.74
Deaths ...	375	26	90	165	656
Death rate ...	5.14	4.23	5.39	2.99	4.35
Delivery by midwives ...	1,353	86	201	397	2,037
Hospital deliveries (including B.S.P. Co. Hospital) ...	697	—	—	585	1,282

TABLE IV

RETURN OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE STATE OF
BRUNEI FOR THE YEAR 1967

<i>NATIONALITY</i> (<i>In Alphabetical order</i>)	<i>ENTERING</i>			<i>LEAVING</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
American	1,171	545	1,716	802	335	1,137
British (Indigenous)	4,808	1,836	6,644	3,668	1,456	5,124
British (Non-indigenous)	2,916	1,446	4,362	2,419	1,354	3,773
Bruneian	13,301	6,316	19,617	11,276	5,072	16,348
Burmese	113	39	152	76	31	107
Chinese (Aliens)	3,158	910	4,068	2,897	848	3,745
Dutch	785	289	1,074	671	274	945
Indian/Pakistanis	2,458	289	2,747	1,867	263	2,130
Indonesian	53	4	57	48	—	48
Japanese	889	30	919	658	25	683
Malaysian (Chinese)	26,927	12,643	39,570	21,493	9,097	30,590
Malaysian (Dayak)	6,734	1,206	7,940	5,010	926	5,936
Malaysian (Malay)	11,740	6,137	17,877	8,938	4,265	13,203
Malaysian (Others)	3,398	1,445	4,843	2,524	929	3,453
Singaporean	4,188	696	4,884	2,930	497	3,427
Swiss	49	14	63	39	12	51
Others	1,403	432	1,835	1,151	412	1,563
<i>TOTAL</i>	84,454	34,364	118,818	66,640	25,863	92,503

CHAPTER 2

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Staff and Duties :

THE authorised staff for the year as compared with the actual strength as at 31st December, 1967 is as shown in Table I.

The following changes in Junior Staff during the year :—

- (a) 3 vacancies remain unfilled at the close of the year — 1 Senior Inspector, 1 Clerk Grade “B” (Special Grade) and 1 Clerk Grade “A”.
- (b) 4 Clerks Grade “B” — 1 transferred from Post Office, 2 new appointments and 1 from Weight & Measure Department and was promoted to Labour Exchange Inspector post.
- (c) 1 Junior staff member was sent to Kuala Lumpur on a 3-month International Labour Organisation Course in October and returned at the end of the year.

The duties of the Department include the following :—

- (a) To advise Government on all Labour matters and to prepare such reports as may be required from time to time;
- (b) to administer the Labour and Workmen’s Compensation Ordinance;
- (c) to promote good industrial relations by reconciliation in Labour disputes and strikes;
- (d) to enquire into and adjudicate upon disputes regarding wages or conditions of employment work under Workmen’s Compensation Ordinance;
- (e) to settle claims for compensations under Workmen’s Compensation Ordinance;
- (f) to run an Employment Exchange;
- (g) to collect statistics of wages rates, employment etc.;

- (h) to advise employers and employed persons on Labour conditions generally;
- (i) to administer the Trade Unions Ordinance;
- (j) to give help and advice to Trade Unions and Employee's Organisations and
- (k) to prepare Labour Legislation.

The Commissioner of Labour is responsible to the Chief Minister (Mentri Besar) for the implementation and supervision of Labour Legislation, ILO Conventions and day to day handling of Labour problems, disputes, etc.

The Commissioner of Labour, in addition to his normal duties is also the Registrar of Trade Unions which deals with matters relating to the work of the Department. The Commissioner also pays routine visits to all Districts in the State and the Oil Company.

Occupation, Wages and Labour Organisation :

During the year there was a slight change in the over-all picture of employment in the State. Brunei has a wide variation in the type of employment offered. The population living outside the Municipal areas are cultivating padi, greens and harvesting jungle produce; those who live near the river sides are mostly fishing and cutting wood for sale for their livelihood. Some of them are employed in Government service and some employed by contractors from in and outside the State etc. At the other end, at the Oil company in Seria, employment and in many cases preliminary training are available in many of the skilled, unskilled and artisans trades incidental to an Oil company.

Unemployment is not a serious problem as there are a lot of new sawmills, timber camps, woodworking industries, new roads and buildings construction projects ahead, so there is a shortage of labour in the State. Not only skilled workers have to be recruited from outside the State, but semi and unskilled immigrant workers too are required especially for menial jobs which are unacceptable to locals, such as cleaners and loggers etc. As a result employers have to obtain permits to recruit workers from outside the State for such work in accordance with the usual conditions.

During the year 415 persons registered as unemployed and were found jobs. Actually most of them took jobs with private contractors or were self employed without the knowledge of this department. The greatest problem is the reluctance of unemployed persons to accept the work offered to them as they are not keen on such jobs. Some of them ask for jobs which they are not competent to do. This department is therefore unable to help them as shown in Table II and III.

Government Departments too are permitted to recruit immigrant workers to do manual and unpleasant jobs which are repugnant and unacceptable to locals. The recruitment of such workers is subject to the usual conditions. Usually immigrant workers are recruited mainly for technical and skilled jobs.

The rates of pay in Brunei are fairly high compared to those in the neighbouring territories. The average rates of pay for Government labour range from \$6.00 to \$11.00 per day and other contractors offer from \$7.00 to \$14.00 per day.

Employment :

The total number of workers in employment in the State during the year are 11,630 as compared with 10,126 for the previous year as shown in Table IV.

Workmen's Compensation :

During the year there were 57 cases of awards under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1957, Brunei (in the previous year 49 cases, a sum amounting to \$44,864.67 been awarded) of these 7 were fatal injuries, 6 of permanent disablement and 44 minor (temporary disablement) a total of \$72,099.09 awarded as shown in Table V.

Trade Unions :

There are seven Registered Unions (one new union was registered during the year; in the previous year 6 unions only) with a total of 4,696 members compared to 2,795 in the previous year as shown in Table VI.

Legislation :

The main body of the Labour Legislation is contained in the following Enactments :—

The Labour Enactment No. 11 of 1954.

The Labour Enactment (Amendment) 1961.

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment No. 5 of 1957.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Enactment, 1964.

The Trade Unions Enactment No. 5 of 1961.

The Trade Disputes Enactment No. 6 of 1961.

Labour Disputes :

The year was free from serious disputes. Labour disputes are not frequent. Minor wages disagreements occur from time to time but are settled by the Commissioner of Labour.

Table I

STAFF

The authorised staff for the year as compares with the actual strength at the close of the year :—

<i>Description of post</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>	<i>HQs Brunei</i>	<i>District Kuala Belait</i>
ADMINISTRATION				
Commissioner of Labour	1	1	1	—
INSPECTORATE				
Senior Labour Inspector	1	—	—	—
Labour Inspector	3	3	2	1
Labour Exchange Inspectors	2	2	2	—
CLERICAL ESTB.				
Clerks	10	8	7	1
SUBORDINATE STAFF				
Peons	2	2	1	1
TOTAL	19	16	13	3

Table II

PERSONS REGISTERED AS AT UNEMPLOYED (LOCALS)

<i>Districts</i>	<i>MALE</i>			<i>FEMALE</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Under 21</i>	<i>21 & Over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 21</i>	<i>Over 21 &</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Brunei Town	72	240	312	1	3	4	316
Kuala Belait	16	75	91	—	8	8	99
TOTAL	88	315	403	1	11	12	415

Table III

REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

<i>District</i>	<i>Regd. During 1967</i>			<i>Vacancies Notified</i>			<i>Vacancies Filled</i>			<i>Job Out-standings</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Brunei Town	312	4	316	312	4	316	312	4	316	—
Kuala Belait	91	8	99	91	8	99	91	8	99	—
TOTAL	403	12	415	403	12	415	403	12	415	—

M = Male
F = Female

Table IV
NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED BY MAIN SOURCE OF OCCUPATION IN THE STATE, 1967

RACE	Gov't. Pub. Works		BSP CO. (Oil mining)		Rubber		Sawmill Woodworking		Others		Total	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
Malays	3814	3667	840	860	63	60	56	30	238	264	5011	4881
Chinese	208	225	496	543	54	18	355	280	3659	2446	4772	3512
Indians	15	2	17	17	—	—	—	—	889	234	921	253
Ibans	149	94	67	74	15	20	195	80	250	825	676	1093
Indons.	7	10	45	18	30	40	—	—	—	—	82	68
Kadazans	—	40	32	40	—	—	3	10	—	—	35	68
Others	7	12	11	12	50	25	6	40	164	141	239	251
TOTAL	4200	4050	1508	1563	212	163	615	440	5201	3910	11736	10126

Table V

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

		NUMBER OF INJURED		Total of accident	COMPENSATION	
		Temporary disablement	Permanent disablement		Nature of Employment	Unpaid \$ cts.
Machinshop	...	4	—	6	203.67	
Transport	...	2	—	4	6,994.33	19,880.27
Sawmillings	...	5	—	5		3,794.33
Miscellaneous	...	33	6	42	29,416.57	11,809.92
		44	6	57	\$36,614.57	\$35,484.52
					GRAND TOTAL	\$72,099.09

Table VI

TRADE UNIONS

<i>Name of Unions</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Date registered</i>
1. Kesatuan Pegawai ² Tetap Kerajaan, Brunei ...	492	17th July, 1962
2. Kesatuan Buruh Kerajaan, Brunei ...	2316	Re-registered 6th August, 1963
3. Contract Officers' Association, Brunei ...	71	17th July, 1962
4. Buruh Padang Minyak, Brunei ...	1169	Re-registered 24th December, 1963
5. Brunei Government Medical and Health Employees' Union, Brunei	398	2nd September, 1963
6. Brunei Shell Employees' (Staff) Union, Brunei ...	228	3rd July, 1965
7. Kesatuan Pegawai ² Pentadbir Kerajaan, Brunei	22	26th January, 1967
Total as at end December, 1967 =	4696	
Total as at end December, 1966 =	2795	

Miscellaneous :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited is the largest company in the State of Brunei. Its staff are mainly locals but the company has to recruit some immigrant skilled workers due to shortage of such local workers. Nevertheless the company provides training for locals in order to enable them to replace the immigrant workers when they gained enough experience. The company is managed by a Managing Director and various Heads of Departments. The company employed approximately 1,508 Asian workers in the close of the year composed as follows:—

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-Skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malays	363	308	169	840
Chinese	279	151	66	496
Indians	15	1	1	17
Ibans	37	26	4	67
Indonesians	12	14	19	45
Kadazans	24	8	—	32
Others	1	1	9	11
Total	731	509	268	1508

Wages Policy of the Oil Company :

The daily rate of pay of the company's workers ceased and reverted to monthly paid during the year ranging from the minimum of \$145 per month x \$5 to \$180 maximum (formerly at \$0.78 per hour) for unskilled and \$396 per month x \$13 to \$552 maximum for the skilled artisans (formerly at \$2 per hour). Out of the 1,508 workers employed by the company some 268 only are on minimum rates.

Some additional (approximately 350) workers are employed by contractors on behalf of the company within the Oil Field areas. Recruiting and inspection are carried out both by the company and the Labour Department to ensure that all legislation is observed.

Features of the company policy include scheme of allowances for workmen working in remote areas where living accommodation, amenities etc. are temporary below the standard provided elsewhere and other allowances additional to normal pay are given for such as diving, standby etc.

Hours of works are $43\frac{1}{2}$ per week, the working week consisting of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. Shift workers however, work 6 shifts of 8 hours per week, but these workers are paid appropriate overtime plus a bonus of the afternoon and night shifts.

Overtime pay will be paid for all work performed outside normal working hours; work will be paid for at the rate of one and a half time the ordinary wages and double rates on any paid holiday. On retirement the company pays an ex-gratia payment in accordance with its own regulations on the basis of service and final basic rate of pay.

Health & Medical Service, Welfare, Housing and Education :

The Oil company provides its own medical and health services. These open not only to employees, but also to their immediate dependants. A joint company and Government anti malaria campaign is maintained. The Oil company has a well organised Industrial Relations Department, and this has proved an effective means of dealing with the minor disputes and differences that occur from time to time. All staff and workers are housed to a standard that comparable with any other employer in this region. They also provide their employees with such benefits as club, playing grounds, swimming pools etc. free gas and lighting etc. charged on a very nominal rent. The Oil company runs a Technical Trade School at Seria; a number of scholarships to the Labour and Regional Staff are granted.

Safety :

Since 1950 the company has made efforts to improve safety precautions and reduce its accident rate. A Safety department under experience officers specially trained in safety work is actively engaged in the investigation of accidents and the inspection of plant and operations. A detailed analysis of accident statistics is made in order to determine the chief causes and to utilise mechanical safeguards, protective equipment, training, lectures or disciplinary action.

The Safety department has the full support of management and by tact and enthusiasm has obtained co-operation from gen-

eral Public and Schools through an independent organisation, the Kuala Belait District Road Safety Council. This has enabled a considerable improvement in the overall accident frequency rate.

Cost of Living :

The cost of living was relatively stable during 1967. Taking 1952 as 100, the average cost of living throughout the year was 109.57. This compares with 106.64 for the previous year. The limits of monthly oscillation were between 106.54 and 114.28. These figures were obtained from the Statistics Department of the Oil company and are based on the living requirements of a workman, his wife and three children.

Joint Consultation :

Joint consultative bodies continued to operate in the Oil company; staff is represented by two company's Unions with 1,397 members (1,282 for previous year).

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

PART I — PUBLIC FINANCE

THERE has been no change in the system of accounting for public moneys since the last report.

Details of revenue and expenditure for the year and a statement of assets and liabilities are shown in the following table. Comparative figures for 1966 and 1967 are also shown.

Revenue :

There was an increase of \$20,002,408 in the total revenue received as compared with 1966. This was mainly due to the upturn in Income Tax, and increased income from investments and currency.

TABLE I — REVENUE

	1965 \$	1966 \$	1967 \$
CLASS I			
Duties	5,490,632	6,573,486	6,675,041
Taxes	36,059,024	31,213,157	42,799,600
Licences	379,643	437,656	492,202
CLASS II			
Fees of Courts or Office	97,709	128,949	145,704
CLASS III			
Broadcasting and Information	14,168	13,644	17,709
Civil Aviation	66,605	53,577	125,589
Customs	157,124	219,312	230,371
Education	34,609	22,086	29,390
Electrical	1,959,872	2,658,608	2,927,696
Language and Literature Bureau	8,853	11,817	19,053
Marine	100,490	121,646	156,703
Medical and Health	38,056	50,653	53,891
Municipal	261,293	327,553	400,566
Posts	574,777	799,547	788,702
Prisons	—	—	4,140

Public Utilities	297,536	359,715	403,410
Public Works	437,959	423,642	393,239
Resettlement	29,708	44,404	17,545
Telecommunications	772,832	1,040,155	1,152,346

CLASS IV

Royalties, Rents, Etc.	22,760,099	25,046,492	27,055,028
Interest, Currency Etc.	51,034,400	52,229,118	58,065,956
Land	110,238	168,243	109,849
Miscellaneous Receipts	111,996	279,237	171,422
	<u>120,792,623</u>	<u>122,222,697</u>	<u>142,236,152</u>

Expenditure :

The total of charged and Supply expenditure increased by \$2,001,684 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE II — CHARGED EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$
Civil List	1,179,700	931,201	1,240,555
H.E. The High Commissioner	213,687	395,224	390,005
Elections Commission	44,250	44,500	40,450
Pensions, Retiring Allowance and Gratuities	2,615,226	3,147,670	3,939,852
Public Service Commission	49,500	66,370	68,880
State Auditor	24,459	31,440	31,440
Treasury	58,970	34,748	42,967
Supreme Court	12,967	5,303	16,298
Councils of State	—	—	298,000
	<u>4,198,759</u>	<u>4,656,456</u>	<u>6,068,447</u>

TABLE III — SUPPLY EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$
Councils of State	355,938	478,262	152,681
Chief Minister and State Secretariat	812,871	1,317,377	1,321,825
Adat Isti'adat	290,348	122,240	277,047
Agriculture	1,111,398	1,381,548	1,463,639
Audit	72,607	95,873	106,677
Broadcasting and Information	1,432,730	1,442,275	1,774,426
Royal Brunei Malay Regiment	9,608,783	19,624,020	17,967,613

Civil Aviation	566,448	216,904	365,213
Customs	625,312	734,707	823,065
Development Secretariat	84,186	118,170	116,836
District and Land Offices	1,794,981	2,376,661	2,786,710
Education	10,203,281	13,215,524	14,516,313
Elections	132,668	98,445	93,907
Electrical	2,639,095	3,738,211	3,970,425
Fisheries	—	—	72,551
Fire Services	516,431	579,863	754,281
Forests	267,895	309,742	328,627
Geological Survey	—	—	93,929
Religious (Hal Ehwal Ugama)	2,054,098	2,648,286	3,553,682
Immigration and National Registration	430,124	447,903	454,080
Judicial	126,605	149,369	167,465
Labour	68,521	84,296	92,332
Lands	—	187,477	200,301
Land Transport	127,888	166,010	161,262
Language and Literature Bureau	169,417	270,962	389,578
Legal	123,016	134,397	133,900
Marine	826,911	845,820	775,756
Medical and Health	4,354,730	4,929,258	5,445,746
Miscellaneous Services	28,713,709	18,146,161	15,240,728
Municipal	1,629,709	2,032,802	2,080,399
Museum	120,592	213,199	340,701
Police	3,635,200	4,147,543	4,989,805
Postal Services	502,647	672,487	786,650
Prisons	1,177,889	869,747	820,460
Public Service Commission	38,231	38,751	42,507
Public Works	9,907,576	11,976,723	11,605,494
Resettlement	52,661	57,494	69,395
State Pensions	39,183	55,878	— *
State Stores and Supplies	294,820	346,839	375,465
State Welfare	298,403	281,530	267,092
Survey	878,715	1,066,748	1,097,069
Telecommunications	1,178,071	2,174,947	2,191,011
Treasury	316,108	351,284	465,778
	<u>87,579,796</u>	<u>98,145,733</u>	<u>98,735,426</u>

* Included under Treasury in 1968

TABLE IV — COST OF ADMINSTRATING THE STATE

	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	21,738,637	27,129,400	30,269,744

Other Charges			
Annually Recurrent	46,526,676	43,914,027	50,474,163
Other Charges			
Special Expenditure	19,314,483	27,102,306	17,991,519
Charged Expenditure	4,198,759	4,656,456	6,068,447
	<u>91,778,555</u>	<u>102,802,189</u>	<u>104,803,873</u>

Annual Surplus :

Revenue for the year exceeded Expenditure by \$37,432,279. A comparative table showing the surplus for the years 1964 to 1965 is given at Table V.

TABLE V — ANNUAL SURPLUS

	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	120,792,623	122,222,697	142,236,152
Cost of Administating the State	<u>91,778,555</u>	<u>102,802,189</u>	<u>104,803,873</u>
	<u>29,014,068</u>	<u>19,420,508</u>	<u>37,432,279</u>

Development Fund :

The sum of \$40,000,000 was appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Account during the year. The Development Fund Account for the year is as follows :—

Balance at 1st January, 1967	...	\$ 44,296,775
Appropriation from Consolidated Revenue Account	... ..	40,000,000
		<u>84,296,775</u>
Expenditure for 1967	... ..	49,386,285
Balance c/f to 1st January, 1968	... ..	<u>\$ 34,910,490</u>

Development Expenditure for the year with comparative figures for 1965 and 1966 is given in Table VI below :—

TABLE VI — DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$
A. OLD PROGRAMME			
51. Administration	121,953	106,558	—

53.	Agriculture	32,602	—	—
57.	Education	42,832	118,608	15,423
61.	Municipal, Brunei Town	139,272	115,932	121,951
62.	Municipal, Belait & Seria	258,555	157,518	160,913
66.	Public Works	781,566	259,107	73,225
67.	Water Supplies	709,659	3,598,558	4,459,668
69.	Service Housing			
B. NEW PROGRAMME				
101.	Administration	1,717,316	2,172,039	3,416,356
102.	Religious Affairs	2,680,442	4,469,734	3,973,315
103.	Agriculture	194,786	279,579	684,230
104.	Broadcasting	415,571	1,450,504	1,274,021
105A.	Development	90,106	90,295	244,984
105B.	Civil Aviation	102,218	52,163	430,064
106.	Education	1,505,615	2,895,225	6,495,517
107.	Electrical	4,588,961	17,703,683	7,300,920
107A.	Forest	232,016	47,945	26,324
108.	Marine	357,685	250,034	1,566,723
109.	Medical and Health	678,114	823,224	680,770
110.	Municipal, Brunei	1,078,862	554,548	301,361
111.	Municipal, Belait & Seria	65,804	541,402	747,354
113A.	District Office, Tutong	647,061	207,959	26,701
114.	Police	1,088,831	1,867,137	2,433,102
114A.	Prisons	14,469	290,656	1,016,755
115.	Public Works	4,834,745	6,388,116	7,271,462
116.	State Stores	220,107	796,128	2,213,032
117.	Telecommunications	84,445	86,138	107,768
118.	District Office, Belait	1,224,212	419,055	656,541
119.	District Office, Temburong	191,434	569,155	425,351
120.	District Office, Brunei	145,326	653,614	1,084,839
121.	Land Transport	—	—	298,728
122.	Survey	—	105,923	273,191
123.	Kampung Improvement	109,096	109,086	95,052
125.	Welfare Office	25,000	200,282	878,265
126.	Fire Services	7,223	210,401	136,959
128.	Museum	398,624	128,440	358,628
129.	Fisheries	—	—	5,866
130.	Postal Services	—	—	130,926
		<u>24,784,508</u>	<u>47,753,975</u>	<u>49,386,285</u>

Statement of Assets and Liabilities :

ASSETS			
	1965	1966	1967
Cash	\$ 1,056,325	\$ 1,318,853	329,689
INVESTMENTS :			
Sterling Trustee Stocks	\$921,494,610	\$863,186,618	\$721,611,668
Joint Consolidated Fund	\$ 6,522,857	\$ 5,934,290	\$ 2,086,530
Other Investments	\$ 253,000	\$ 253,000	\$ 3,965,600
	<u>\$929,326,792</u>	<u>\$870,692,761</u>	<u>\$727,993,487</u>
LIABILITIES			
	1965	1966	1967
Consolidated Revenue Account	\$854,612,761	\$805,446,502	\$661,131,378
CONSOLIDATED TRUST ACCOUNT :			
Development Fund	\$ 54,050,750	\$ 34,910,490	\$ 44,296,775
Government Trust Funds	\$ 16,848,719	\$ 16,039,839	\$ 26,434,555
Civil List Reserve Fund	\$ 1,590,331	\$ 1,590,331	\$ 1,258,890
Other Funds	\$ 2,224,231	\$ 3,319,314	\$ 4,258,174
	<u>\$929,326,792</u>	<u>\$870,692,761</u>	<u>\$727,993,487</u>

As a consequence of the devaluation of Sterling in November, 1967 the value in Brunei dollars of the Sterling Investments and other Sterling balances was reduced by \$121,289,327.95.

PART II — DUTIES AND TAXES

Duties — Export Duties :

These duties are levied on certain products including rubber, copra, sago, livestock, and coconut and palm oils. The total amounts collected in 1967 were \$25,374.17.

Import Duties :

These duties are levied on a variety of commodities, the principal of which are intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sugar, petroleum products, textiles and vehicles. The total collections in 1967 amounted to \$6,642,715.49.

Excise Duty :

This duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured in Brunei. There are two distilleries in the State and excise duty collected amounted to \$6,950.86.

Estate Duty :

This duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment on all Estates, the value of which exceeds \$1,000.00. The rates range from 1% on Estates exceeding \$1,000.00 in value but not exceeding \$5,000.00, up to 20% where the value of the Estate exceeds \$10,000,000.00. 2% to 5% covers the range \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00, 6% to 10% \$100,000.00 to \$500,000.00, 11% to 15% \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00, and 16% to 19% \$2,000,000.00 to \$10,000,000.00. \$32,479.77 in estate duty was collected in 1967.

Income Tax :

Income is taxable under the provisions of the Income Tax Enactment, 1949, but so far the Enactment is limited to the extent of the First Schedule which concerns with Limited Companies. Company profits are taxed at a flat rate of 30%. This does not apply to Oil Companies which pay income tax under special arrangements. The total amount of all income tax collected during the year was \$42,745,214.41.

Stamp Duty :

Stamp duty is chargeable on a wide range of documents in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Enactment. Stamp duty collected in 1967 totalled \$1,905.33.

Licences :

Fees are charged for Business Registrations and a wide variety of licences are issued for control purposes rather than revenue purposes. The main items covered by licences are Arms and Ammunition, Distilleries, Fishing, Pawnshops and Money Lenders, Rubber Dealers and Vehicles. Revenue from licences amounted to \$492,202.00 in 1967.

PART III — AUDIT

The receipt and disbursement of public moneys and stores are subject to the audit of the Auditor General as provided for in the Constitution, which also requires his Reports to be submitted to His Highness the Sultan who in turn shall cause them to be laid before the Legislative Council (Constitution, Sections 67, 68). Further legislation provides for the appointment of a Committee of Public Accounts during each Session of the Legislative Council. Its duties include the examination of the public accounts and the Auditor General's Report (Legislative Council Standing Orders, 25A).

CHAPTER 4

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency :

THE Malaysian Government gave notice in December 1964 of the termination of the Malaya, British Borneo Currency Agreement, 1960 under which a common currency was used in Brunei, Malaya and Singapore, and as a result the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo ceased to issue currency to the banks and the public in Saturday, 10th June, 1967.

The Brunei Currency Board, which was established under the Currency Enactment, 1967, commenced to issue Brunei Currency notes on 12th June, 1967 and Brunei coins on 22nd August, 1967.

Members of the Currency Board :

Chairman : Dato J. Lee, C.B.E., D.S.N.B.

Members : Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Indra
Haji Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut, D.K.,
S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., D.P.M.B., P.A.N.B.,
P.O.A.S., M.B.E., P.J.K. (Now elevated to
Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara).
Awang Chong Thau Fah.
Awang M.J.S. Figg.

Value :

The parity of the Brunei dollar is stated in the Currency Enactment as 0.290299 grammes of fine gold. Before the devaluation of sterling the Brunei dollar was issued or redeemed for 2s. 4d. plus or minus commission and after devaluation of sterling for 2s.8.6667d. plus or minus commission, Brunei having decided not to devalue its currency.

Issues and Redemptions :

The Currency Board decided on the following minima for issues and redemptions :—

£ 10,000 — Issues

\$BR100,000 — Redemptions.

Notes :

Brunei Currency notes of the \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 have been issued. Each bears the effigy of His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, on the obverse and a representation of the Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque in Brunei Town on the reverse.

Coins :

Brunei coin of 1ct. 5ct., 10ct., 20ct. and 50ct. denominations have been issued. The 1 cent is of bronze, the 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent coins are of cupro nickel. The obverse of each coin bears the effigy of His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin. The reverse side of the 1, 5, 10 and 20 cent coins has various designs, but that of the 50 cent coin has the State emblem.

Interchangeability of Brunei, Malaysian and Singapore Currencies:

Concurrently with the issue of new currencies in Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore arrangements were made whereby the currency of each country could be used in the other two. At the request of the Brunei Currency Board, banks in Brunei accept Malaysian and Singapore currency from the public and exchange them at par and without charge for Brunei currency; the Board in turn accept Malaysian and Singapore currency from the banks and exchange it at par and without charge for Brunei currency. From time to time the Board repatriates the currency which it has so accepted and exchanged to the authority which originally issued it and upon receipt of it the issuing authority pays to the Board, at par value, the equivalent in sterling or some other agreed currency, of the currency repatriated. A similar operation takes place in Malaysia and Singapore where Brunei currency is accepted.

Currency Issued by Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo. The currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo continues to be legal tender along with Brunei currency until it is demonetized. Prior to the sterling devaluation the Malayan (old) dollar was at par with the Brunei dollar but after devaluation the Malayan dollar is exchanged at the rate of 85.71 cents Brunei currency.

BRUNEI CURRENCY CIRCULATION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

<i>Denomination</i>			<i>Circulation</i>	
1 cent	...	...	\$BR.	4,903.26
5 cent	...	...		38,000.15
10 cent	...	...		177,600.30
20 cent	...	...		202,818.60
50 cent	...	...		222,004.50
<i>Total Coin</i>			\$BR.	645,326.81
\$ 1	...	...	\$BR.	976,746.00
\$ 5	...	...		615,040.00
\$ 10	...	...		7,018,270.00
\$ 50	...	...		12,904,150.00
\$100	...	...		3,758,300.00
<i>Total Notes</i>			\$BR.	25,172,506.00
<i>Grand Total</i>			\$BR.	25,817,832.81

Banking :

Banking is controlled by the Banking Enactment 1956 which came into force on 1st January, 1957. Banking facilities, including Savings Bank business are provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank, Malayan Banking Corporation Limited and The National Bank Limited.

Post Office Savings Bank :

Interest is paid on deposits in the Post Office Bank at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The figures of deposits in the Savings Bank for the period 31st December, 1951 to 31st December, 1967 are given in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Depositors</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits</i>
31.12.51	928	\$265,605
31.12.52	1,162	374,122
31.12.53	1,399	521,378
31.12.54	1,665	608,589
31.12.55	1,872	670,633
31.12.56	1,961	600,165
31.12.57	1,982	628,439
31.12.58	1,967	511,222
31.12.59	1,994	467,468
31.12.60	1,984	408,374
31.12.61	1,940	373,936
31.12.62	1,907	369,305
31.12.63	1,864	367,076
31.12.64	1,837	355,246
31.12.65	1,817	342,173
31.12.66	1,818	338,250
31.12.67	1,807	340,935

CHAPTER 5

COMMERCE

TRADE and Commerce trends remain virtually the same over the year under review and the field of commerce remains in the hands of merchants and agency houses of leading firms.

Shipping to the State has always been virtually a 'one-way' business and Brunei has very little to contribute in the way of export cargo. Vessels called at Brunei during the year from Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Bangkok with general cargo, rice, granite and cement.

External Trade :

The value of external trade for the State for 1966 and 1967 was \$382,099,228 and \$385,927,185 respectively, an increase of \$3,827,957.

The figures are made up as follows :—

	1967	1966	1965
Total value of exports	\$248,264,287	\$225,542,676	\$199,747,812
Total value of imports	137,662,898	156,556,552	114,062,621
Favourable trade balance	\$110,601,389	\$ 68,986,124	\$ 85,685,191

Exports :

The F.O.B. value of exports for 1967 was approximately \$248,264 made up as follows :—

	1967	1966	1965
Crude Oil	\$235,511,036	\$212,587,408	\$190,585,161
Plantation Rubber	468,947	888,192	1,178,557
Fuel Wood	—	—	155
Jelutong, raw, pressed and refined	132,840	135,931	176,240
Gas, natural	1,120,825	741,466	554,777
Cow hides	2,240	5,500	1,619

	1967	1966	1965
Buffalo hides	36,020	34,892	30,141
Crocodile skins	700	61	397
Pepper, black	417	1,673	8,882
Pepper, white	196	18,272	77,871
Sundries including re-exports	10,991,066	11,129,281	7,134,012
Total:	<u>\$248,264,287</u>	<u>\$225,542,676</u>	<u>\$199,747,812</u>

Imports :

The declared value of imports for 1967 was \$137,738,708 made up as follows :—

	1967	1966	1965
Food	\$ 27,472,416	\$ 25,334,727	\$ 20,133,407
Beverages and Tobacco	5,953,313	5,457,400	4,735,771
Crude materials, inedible except fuel	3,138,509	3,177,236	2,100,943
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,219,861	3,159,993	1,672,637
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	891,973	841,952	855,662
Chemicals and drugs	6,633,106	6,651,985	6,071,850
Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by materials	28,913,168	34,599,816	22,711,857
Machinery and transport equipment	37,233,815	55,021,976	38,914,270
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,332,707	11,488,212	9,329,183
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities not elsewhere specified	11,874,030	10,823,255	7,537,041
Total:	<u>\$137,662,898</u>	<u>\$156,556,552</u>	<u>\$114,062,621</u>

Cargo Tonnage :

The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year 1967 was as follows :—

	1967		1966		1965	
	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons
Brunei Town	173,027	50,909	142,687	41,380	125,053	15,440
Kuala Belait	23,534	1,527	34,226	506	30,201	1,761
Total	<u>196,561</u>	<u>52,436</u>	<u>176,913</u>	<u>41,886</u>	<u>155,254</u>	<u>17,201</u>

Customs Revenue :

The total Customs revenue for 1967 amounted to \$6,685,433.41.

Export Duties	\$ 21,926.41	\$ 44,119.29	\$ 68,793.79
Import Duties	6,663,507.00	6,534,928.02	5,617,002.46
Total	<u>\$6,685,433.41</u>	<u>\$6,579,047.31</u>	<u>\$5,685,796.25</u>

Tariff :

There was no change in Customs Tariff during the year under review.

Excise :

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is samsu, the product of two distilleries. Excise duty is chargeable at \$5.00 per gallon, and duty collected in 1967 amounted to \$7,638.24 as compared with \$13,336.69 in 1966.

Trade Correspondence :

The Controller of Customs & Excise is designated as the British Trade Correspondent for the State. Appropriate action was taken on numerous enquiries received from various firms in other parts of the world.

The Customs Department, under the administration of the Controller, is responsible for the collection of all import and export duties levied in the State.

CHAPTER 6

PRODUCTION

(a) LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

ALL land which has not been specifically alienated is deemed to be State land. Grants of title to land are made by the Sultan in Council and registered in accordance with the principles of the Torrens system. Titles are subject to general conditions, appropriate for the location and soil. In rural areas token rents of one or two dollars per acre per annum are charged, the latter if there is road frontage, and in urban areas the rents are well below the economic value. A moderate premium is charged if there are improvements on the land at the time of grant. Subjects of His Highness are usually granted titles in perpetuity and non-subjects for a term of years, often 60 years in rural and 25 years in urban areas. Owing to the number of applications lodged far exceeding the executive capacity available for dealing with them, it was decided in December 1954 not to accept any further applications for land in rural areas after 1954 unless it could be proved that the grant of the land applied for would be to the economic advantage of the State. It was decided in October 1964 that no more rural land grants on pre-1955 land applications would be made until all those remaining can be submitted en bloc. This requirement was relaxed in respect of Temburong District early in the year and in April seventy-seven applications were submitted for consideration by His Highness the Sultan in Council. Of these sixty-nine were duly approved and eight refused, four because the land was required for public purposes and four because the applicants held unused land previously granted to them for the same crop. There is only one outstanding application in Temburong District, the applicant having been involved in the December, 1962, revolt and being still in detention in Kuching.

The requirement that all pre-1955 applications must have been processed before any could be considered was relaxed in respect of the other Districts later in the year and between September and November 1967 land applications in Belait, Tutong and Brunei Districts were submitted for consideration. The Muara District land applications could not be submitted because it is not yet known precisely what land will be needed for the port.

There has undoubtedly been much speculation in land, many of the applications being made by persons who have no intention of carrying out the development specified in the special conditions. The Agricultural Department have insufficient inspectorate staff to check that the conditions are fulfilled and little or no attempt has been made to enforce fulfilment of special conditions for agricultural holdings. With the increasing tempo of development land values have risen steeply and persons who have received virtually free titles to land, who have spent neither money nor labour in developing the land and who have been paying a merely token rent for it have been receiving large sums for their land when Government or Companies required it for development purposes.

An appreciable amount of farming of annual crops, particularly rice, is done by holders of Temporary Occupation Licences. One thousand, one hundred and ninety-two licences were granted for a total of 3,022 acres, the comparative figures for 1966 being 858 and 2,954 respectively. Temporary Occupation Licences are also granted for the removal of stone, gravel, sand, etc. Income from fees, not including royalties for taking stone, etc. was \$6,047.

All mortgaging of land to non-citizens, transfers of land to non-citizens and changes of the tenure conditions imposed when land grants are made require the prior approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council. All mortgages registered so far have been to Banks, so require approval. There were 213 during the year as compared with 186 during 1966. Some 555 transfers were registered of which only 17 were to non-citizens, mostly to persons in Belait District where there are a large number of Resident Permit holders who have received land grants and transfer land among themselves. Approval was given for 49 changes of the conditions under which land is held.

Acquisition of land for public purposes and reservation of State land for Government projects took up much of the time of the Lands Staff. A great number of private lands were affected by the power cables rentis from Muara to Seria. The cost of compensation for improvements destroyed came to \$767,000 and the negotiation of way leave agreements has yet to be done. The lack of any qualified Valuation Officers is a severe handicap in carrying out this work. Twelve sites were procured during the year for the Religious Department, eleven for the Electricity Department, five for the Public Works Department and nineteen for other Departments. Towards the end of the year work began on acquiring the large area required for the new International Airport.

There was no departmental reorganisation during the year, the Brunei and Muara Districts being run by the Lands Department under the Commissioner of Lands and the Lands Offices of the other Districts by the respective District Officers. The Commissioner of Lands made regular visits to the other districts to advise on lands work and confer with the District Officers. There were no important changes in staff.

(b). AGRICULTURE

WEATHER

No clear pattern of rainfall distribution is evident from studying the records over the past decade. In 1967 the driest months were April, July and August (as compared with February and May in 1967). Heavier rainfall was recorded in January, March, June, October and November. Details of rainfall records are shown in Appendix "A".

POLICY

In order to draw up plans for future agricultural development a firm of Land Use and Agricultural Consultants were engaged to undertake a Soil Reconnaissance Survey covering the whole State. The Project Manager arrived in October and the remainder of the team in December. Field work was scheduled for 1968 and the final report is expected early in 1969. Once this report is available, it can be studied and future agricultural policy can then be drawn up. In the meantime the policy of the Department continues to try and find ways and means to encourage the maximum economic production of crops and livestock.

A Farm School has been built and agreement has been reached in principle for a small Agricultural Research Centre and Livestock Quarantine Station to be established in 1969/70.

CROP REPORTS

RUBBER (*Heavea Brasiliensis* Linn) :

The price of rubber sheet declined steadily throughout the year from \$0.58½ to \$0.46½. The production of rubber declined by almost 50% as compared with the previous year. Total production was 429.34 tons valued at \$278,947.00 of which 314.64 tons were from small holders and 79.31 tons from Estates.

Small holders have been encouraged to plant fruit trees or other foodcrops to replace old rubber.

RICE (*Oryzae sativa* Linn) :

Although rice is the staple diet of the populations it is alarming to record that about 80% of the requirements of the State are

now imported. Total imports of clean rice into the State during 1967 were 9,354 tons (1966 : 8,943 tons) valued at \$6,332,162.00.

One of the main reasons for the lack of interest is the low return to the farmer. The rice farmer is nearly always poor. In the oil rich economy, high wages can be earned either by working for the Government or for private firms. There is therefore no incentive to grow rice.

Lowland Rice :

The recorded acreage of lowland rice was 2,885 acres (1966 : 3,668.25) a decrease of 783.25 acres from the previous year. Total yield was recorded as 1,795.41 tons (1966 : 2,150.66 tons) a decrease of 364.71 tons. Estimated yields were 260 gantangs per acre (1,387 lbs.)

Upland Rice :

The acreage recorded decreased by 665.25 acres from 2,381.25 acres in 1966 to 1,716 acres in 1967. Estimated total yield decreased correspondingly to 600.54 tons (1966 : 830.95 tons) a decrease of 230.41 tons. Average yields were estimated at 150 gantangs per acre (800 lbs).

COCONUT (*Cocos nucifera*) :

There are no large Coconut plantations in the State and the growing of these palms is confined to a small number who plant a few around their houses. There is no selection of seed coconuts and the normal practice is not to prepare a planting hole or to apply any fertiliser.

The State depends upon the neighbouring States of Sabah and Sarawak for the supply of fresh Coconuts and Coconut oil. 231,271 husked nuts were imported during the year valued @ \$26,828 and 420.12 tons of Coconut oil valued @ \$406,060.

SAGO (*Metroxylon rumpii*) :

In the remote and inaccessible areas sago flour is still produced for human consumption. Sago by-products are also used as a pig food and the palm fronds make good "atap" roofs. The Sago palm grows in peaty swamp conditions not fit for other crops, but is not ready for harvesting until the palm is eight or ten years old.

The mechanised extraction of Sago flour in Kuala Belait produced most of the 15,989 piculs of sago flour produced for human consumption in the State.

PEPPER (*Pepper nigram*) :

The price of pepper fell during 1967 from \$144 per pikul to \$109 for white (1966: \$193 to \$147) and from \$106 per pikul to \$86 for black (1966: \$137 to \$106). As a result exports fell drastically to .05 tons for white pepper (1966 6.59 tons) and to .50 tons for black pepper (1966 .81 tons) valued @ \$196 and \$417 respectively.

FRUITS :

There was a bumper crop of Rambutans during the year. Cropping continued from September up to the beginning of December. Rambutans are widely grown in small orchards on the homestead throughout the State.

Mandarin oranges are grown on the sandy loams in the Sungai Liang and Labi areas and give a good return to the smallholders who are mainly Chinese.

Pineapples are widely grown. The largest concentration is found in the Kampong Tunku area on rolling hillsides. After clearing the jungle the pineapples thrive on the black acid organic matter in the top-soil. The use of fertiliser is practically unknown. When the top-soil has been exhausted the farmer moves to a fresh jungle area. This is a form of shifting cultivation where the smallholder on a "Temporary Occupation Licence" can still make a living for a limited number of years. The smallholder obtaining 30 cts/katty for his produce.

Other fruits such as Durian, Pulasan and Bananas are grown on a small scale throughout the State.

In order to meet the demand for more exotic fruits large quantities of apples, pears, grapes and oranges are imported. In 1967 1,164.13 tons of fresh fruit (1966 1,191.79 tons) were imported valued @ \$950,480.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOOD CROPS

There are a number of highly skilled vegetable gardeners in the State. Most of these are Chinese, but there are also a few good Malay vegetable gardeners. With the demand exceeding the supply marketing presents a problem. Large quantities of vegetables are imported, mainly from Miri in Sarawak, and prices are inflated by the presence of "middle men" and the lower cost of production in the neighbouring States. Expert advice is being requested to help solve this problem.

Appendix "C" gives figures for the exports and imports and the estimated acreages of the major crops under cultivation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Policy :

The main aim of this branch of the Department dealing with Animal Health and Disease control taking into consideration the staff and funds available is :—

- (a) To carry out sound breeding programmes and supply good breeding stock such as cattle, buffaloes and goats to local farmers so as to improve the local meat producing animals both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- (b) To rejuvenate the poultry industry, encourage kampong production of eggs and meat so as to make the diet of the local people rich by incorporating first class proteins from the eggs and meat; and progress towards self sufficiency in eggs and chicken meat.
- (c) To help in the diversification of Agriculture by encouraging mixed farming.
- (d) To maintain an efficient Veterinary Service.

General :

Animal Husbandry like crop husbandry plays but a minor role in the rural economy of the State.

Schemes were however drawn up to improve the livestock in the State as listed below.

*The departure of
British Commonwealth
Forces from Brunei at
the end of the
Confrontation period.*



Buffaloes :

There are over 15,000 buffaloes in the country and taking into consideration the freedom from disease and the number of animals slaughtered per year it has been worked out that the stock is adequate to provide the requirements of beef locally provided some care is given for the natural increase of the beasts. As such it has been decided to import disease free breeding stock from West Malaysia and improve the existing stock by infusing new blood. Better forage and maintenance is also required.

Cattle :

There are only 2,000 head in the whole State. The local population prefers buffalo meat to cattle meat and as such little attention is paid to these animals. The Department's aim is to improve the local stock with exotic beef type cattle. A start has been made whereby six Santa Gertrudis cattle will be imported from tropical Australia and the progenies from these distributed for upgrading the local stock.

Goats :

The goat population is meagre, numbering about 800 animals only. Availability of good and disease free breeding material is difficult. However plans have been formulated to import mutton type Jumnapari goats from Malaysia for upgrading the local stock.

Poultry :

The State imports 9 million eggs and about 300,000 meat birds per year to meet the local consumption and thus there is great room for the increased expansion of the local poultry industry.

There are over 20 Commercial Poultry Farms in the Country run by Chinese farmers producing table eggs and meat chicken. They utilise the free Veterinary Services available from the Department to the best advantage and show good progress. (See Development Scheme (2) Poultry Subsidy Scheme Page 16).

Livestock Stations :

The main livestock station of the Department is the Animal Breeding Farm at Jerudong and small numbers of livestock such

as cattle, buffaloes, goats and chickens are maintained at the other Departmental Stations at Kilanas, Luahan, Birau, Lumapas, Labi and Temburong.

Animal Breeding Farm, Jerudong :

Action was taken to cull all the unwanted cattle and brand the remaining animals. Improved fodder grasses such as Molasses, Pangola and Siratro (*Phaseolus atropurpureus*) were introduced. Two demonstration deep litter units and a battery unit was constructed. The health of the animals remained fair.

Kilanas Station :

The old fashioned poultry houses were demolished and all unproductive birds culled. Two Demonstration Deep Litter units were erected. Demonstration deep litter units were erected at Birau, Lumapas, Temburong, Labi, Kuala Belait and Sungai Liang.

The health of livestock on all Departmental Stations remained good during the year.

Veterinary Clinic :

The Veterinary Clinic at Brunei handled a variety of cases and investigations. The Veterinary Officer maintained his fortnightly visits to the Kuala Belait Clinic.

The import and slaughter figures as well as the Census of Livestock are given in Appendixes F, G and H.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

The State of Brunei is one of the very few territories in this region which is free of the major epizootic diseases such as Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and Swine Fever. Diseases of Zoonotic importance such as Rabies, Brucellosis and Anthrax are also absent. The State is enjoying this enviable freedom because of the strict vigilance and control on the import of animals. The existing rules under the Quarantine and Prevention of Animals Diseases Enactment are also applied with force. New draft legislation which would plug all the existing loopholes has been forwarded for promulgation to the appropriate authorities.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Cattle and Buffaloes :

Ecto and endoparasitic infestations were the main conditions encountered. Infections with *Ascaris* species (large round worms) and the abomasal worm *Haemonchus* are common especially in calves. Tick and lice infestations are common. In buffaloes Scabies of the base of the horns were met with in some areas.

Goats :

Contagious Ecthyma, worm infestations and mange are the common conditions encountered.

*Poultry :**Ranikhet Disease :*

This is still the main killer of poultry in the country. However due to the intensification of the "F" strain vaccination of day old chicks and the normal Vaccination for the six week old chicks the incidence of this disease has been controlled to a great extent and morality reduced considerably. Coccidiosis of young chicks, Fowl pox, Favus Chronic Respiratory Disease and Leucosis complex are the other conditions met with in poultry.

Pigs :

Worm infestations with the species *Ascaris* (round worms) and *Metastrongylus* (lung worms) are common. The notable achievement during the year under report was the successful outcome of operations taken against the introduction of Swine Fever into the State. The neighbouring States of Singapore, West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak were affected by this highly contagious disease and vigorous import control measures were taken to stem the import of pigs. Since Brunei is not a pig producing country the ban on imports of Swine resulted in a serious shortage of pork. To overcome this shortage, and, thereby arresting the rising cost of living and also, to protect the nucleus of the developing pig industry in the State, it was decided to vaccinate all the breeders in the State with the latest type of Swine Fever Vaccine and then allow controlled imports of vaccinated and quarantined Swine from Singapore for slaughter. Consequently

2890 breeders were given Monovet tissue culture vaccine and there afterwards controlled imports of about 300 pigs per month allowed from Singapore. The results of this novel action was spectacular. Not even a single case of Swine Fever was detected. The confidence of the local pig keepers has become very high and the end result is the increase in local production with the number of new piggeries and breeding stock put up in the State.

Dogs and Cats :

Pet animal treatment forms an integral part of the Veterinary Services especially with the Brunei Shell Petroleum personnel at Seria and Kuala Belait. Heartworm infestation with the species *Duofilaria*, Canine Distemper, Leptospirosis and Mange were the common conditions encountered. Requests for spraying of bitches and cats increased during the year.

Strict control over the importations of dogs and cats was exercised to prevent the introduction of canine Rabies into the country.

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS

Agricultural Stations, Kilanas (49 acres) :

One of the oldest agricultural stations in the State (being opened up in the early 1930's) this station, situated at the 10th Mile on the main Brunei/Tutong road, has been developed over the years to include an Office, Quarters for staff, a Workshop, and various other buildings e.g. a Padi Store, Carpenters' Workshop, Exhibition Room, Livestock Units, a Fertiliser and Fuel Store.

Some 15 acres of low lying land is used for wet padi cultivation. The programme of varietal and fertiliser trials are largely ineffective on this station because of large scale flooding which normally occurs annually at least twice more times during the growing period. Some 3 acres are a deep peat and yields on these areas are limited.

Some 4 acres are devoted to fruit tree cultivation e.g. Mongosteen, Rambutan, Pulasan, Chiku, Durian and Citrus. A large

budwood nursery is also maintained to supply budwood not only for use on the seedlings on the Station's stockbeds, but also for other Stations when required.

The fish in the eight fish ponds (Lampan Jawa, Telapia, Gurami and Carp) were found to be parasitised in June 1967. No further supplies of fish fry were issued to farmers. Livestock on the Station included 15 Goats, 30 Geese, 18 Turkeys and 600 Poultry (Layers).

The workshop maintains a fleet of 4 landrovers, 4 lorries, 2 Excavators, 7 Tractors (and equipment), 15 Power Tillers, Pump-Units, Lawn mowers, and Spraying Equipment.

The station also provides a Centre where Village Courses assemble to see the work in progress and where parties can proceed to other stations.

During the year 3056 budgrafted and marcotted fruit tree seedlings were sold and/or distributed to the public.

Agricultural Station, Luahan (75 acres)—Mile 4 Jerudong Road:

The reason for the Coconut Palms not fruiting after 12 years appears to be from a combination of adverse factors :—

(1) No selection of seed-nuts. (2) No selection of seedlings. (3) No Planting hole. (4) Seedlings were over-age when planted. (5) A heavy clay soil with bad drainage and a high water table. (6) No standard or adequate fertiliser treatment.

In June 40 palms were selected at random for massive fertiliser treatment i.e. @ 10 lbs/palm per year applied quarterly @ 2½ lbs using Magnesium 'J' mixture (8 : 11 : 12 : 2). Treatment started in July after initial clearing around the base of each Palm. Efforts were also made to improve the drainage. Results were quite striking even after only two applications.

The area of 3 acres on this station previously used for growing upland rice was prepared for growing wet padi in October. A small Pump-Unit was installed and the varieties IR8, Malinja and Mashuri were grown.

This station also maintains a small budwood nursery and fruit tree stockbeds for producing budded and marcotted fruit tree seedlings.

A herd of 30 Kelantan-type cattle was also maintained on the Station and plans are being drawn up for improving the pasture.

Agricultural Station, Lumapas (35 acres) :

Situated across the Brunei River and 5 miles along the Lumapas Road within 1 mile of the Sarawak border this Station grows a variety of crops. A limestone hill behind the Station may have some beneficial affect on the outstandingly good growth of all crops on this Station.

5 acres of low lying flat land are used for growing high yielding padi cultivars e.g. IR8, Malinja and Mashuri. Two local high yielding cultivars 'Si-Gadis' and 'Acheh' are also grown. Seeds from these cultivars are distributed free to progressive padi farmers in the area.

A small fruit tree orchard and a small Coconut Plantation (100 seed-nuts imported from West Malaysia in 1966) has also been established and is growing well. Sixteen katies of seed from the vegetable plots were distributed throughout the State during the year.

17 Bucaloes (5 Murah) and 23 Goats were also maintained on the Station.

Agricultural Station, Labi (5 acres) and Mile 3 Kuala Belait/Seria Road (6.6 acres) Kuala Belait District :

A small fruit tree orchard (mainly citrus) is maintained at Labi as well as a small budwood nursery. Stockbeds for producing budded fruit trees produced 307 plants during the year for sale and/or distribution.

The small station at Mile 3 on the Kuala Belait/Seria road was taken over by the Veterinary branch to be developed in the future mainly as a Veterinary Clinic with Small Poultry demonstration Units.

Agricultural Station, Birau (50 acres) Tutong District :

This station was started in 1947 and is situated 18 miles from Brunei Town along the Lamunin Road. A variety of crops are grown e.g. Coffee (Liberica and Robusta), Pepper, Fruit Trees, Rubber, Coconuts, Oil Palms, Manila Hemp, Bananas, Sugar Cane and Vegetable Plots.

Heavy fertiliser application @ 10 lbs per palm annually of Magnesium 'J' Mixture (8 : 11 : 12 : 2) applied quarterly @ 2½ lbs were applied to the Coconut Plantation. Most of the palms at 17 years were still not fruiting.

The advantages of using a complete inorganic fertiliser (15 : 15 : 6 : 2) on Cucumbers @ 2 ozs per plant was demonstrated. Yields were 5 times as great compared with using a standard dressing of Farmyard manure @ 1 lb per plant.

Records of yields from the small plot of Mandarins (Planted in 1947) were recorded as from June. A fertiliser programme has also been initiated.

Livestock on the Station included 9 Kelantan-type cattle, 12 Bali Cattle and 18 Sheep.

Rubber Nursery, Berakas (Mile 4 Berakas Road — 45 acres) :

A budwood nursery of the following clones was maintained :—

RRIM 519, 605, 606, 623, 628

PB 28/59, 86

CH 153

PR 251

GT 1

Additional budwood (100 yards) of Clones RRIM 519, 706, GT 1, PR 251, CH 153 was imported from Sabah during the year.

2600 clonal stumps were issued to smallholders in the Brunei/Muara district during the year.

A small portion of this station has now been utilised for fruit tree stockbeds (Rambutan, Durian, Mango and Pulasan) for eventual budgrafting to meet the increasing demand for good fruit tree planting material.

Materials supplied at cost during the year to smallholders are given in Appendix "D".

Flower Nursery, Berakas (Mile 4 Berakas Road).

About 3 acres of the Rubber Nursery is utilised for this enterprise. The collection of orchids, potted flowering plants and shrubs was maintained during the year. A total of 638 flowering plants, shrubs and tree seedlings and 39 potted orchids were sold during the year.

It is planned in the future to expand this area to replace the Rubber Nursery as a small Botanical Garden. The Rubber Clones to be removed and planted alongside the new Agricultural Research Centre, when established.

AGRONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

The main work with limited qualified staff concerns rice :—

Off-Season Padi :

For the first time two acres were planted with the IR8 variety at Kilanas Station from 30.3.67 to 8.8.1967. The aim was to investigate whether off-season padi planting could be introduced on a State-wide basis. A complete fertiliser (12 : 12 : 8 : 2) was applied at 60 lbs N to the acre. The IR8 planted under irrigation appeared to be doing well throughout the vegetative phase except for the frequent occurrence of Leaf Hoppers and Stem Borers. Towards the inflorescent stage however *Leptocoryza acuta* was found to be abundant in the padi field and birds (Chestnut Munia). For the control of insect pests viz Stem Borers spp, Leaf Hoppers Spp and *Leptocoryza*, Basudin 10 G, Dieldrex 15 and Malathion were used. Three bird-cages 33' x 33" (1/40th acre) were set up to keep off birds. A computed yield was obtained under the cages placed in plots I, II and III respectively 270 gantangs, 270 gantangs and 225 gantangs to the acre. This was a very low yield indeed compared to the yield in the main season crop of 950 gantang to the acre in the 1966/1967 season. However, this off-season planting will be repeated again in 1968.

Main Season Padi — NPK Fertiliser Trial :

The experiment was carried out at Kilanas Station with the object of investigating the economic yield return per unit area using IR8 as the cultivar. Planting started in early October. Throughout the vegetative growth, the experiment had been inundated no less than five times. This was most unusual because flooding had never occurred at this time of the year during the many past planting seasons. Consequently the experiment had to be abandoned.

Experiment : Varietal Trial (lowland) :

Aim : To investigate a variety/varieties adaptable to Kilanas peat soil.

Plan Layout :

A 3 x 3 latin square with each plot measuring 33' x 33" or 1/40 acre giving a total number of 9 plots or 9,801 square feet in area. Guard-rows were planted along the border and also between the plots.

Treatment/varieties

Anak Naga 21	-	-	-	-	-	A
Raminal Strain 3	-	-	-	-	-	B
Siam 29	-	-	-	-	-	C

Fertiliser :

Nitrophoska yellow (15 : 15 : 6 : 4) was applied at 250 lbs/acre for the above treatments. The application was split in two lots. One lot of 150 lbs at 3 weeks after transplanting and the remaining amount at primodial stage.

Coefficient of variation : 21.48%

Critical difference at 5% level : 342.52

Results : The analysis of results showed that although it is insignificant the treatment (B) gave the highest yield of 546.8 gantangs to the acre followed by (c) with 440 and (A) 386.8 gantangs to the acre. From this result the yield of (B) appears to be reasonably high for tall Indica varieties, but for any commendable result this experiment should be repeated.

Ear Row Selections :

The primary objective of the selections is to achieve the varieties true to type, uniformity in height and maturity, clean and free from disease. Two rows are planted to each variety and each row contains 100 hills in a single-seed planting. The selection also includes tiller-count, height of plants, length of panicles and weight of 1,000 seeds from the 52 varieties available on the station. When the above qualifications are met the varieties will then be subjected to field tests.

Seeds Multiplication Plots :

Three exotic varieties namely IR8 from the IRRI, Philippines, Malinja and Mashuri from West Malaysia have consistently outyielded the other varieties available on Kilanas Station. In the computed yield IR8 gave 950 gantangs to the acre in the 1966/67 season while Malinja and Mashuri 650 gantangs to the acre. Since these varieties are very promising under Brunei conditions the Department of Agriculture carried out a programme of planting these varieties in October 1967 with a view to distribute the seeds free to farmers for the 1968/69 season.

E X T E N S I O N

The function of extension is "to diffuse among rural people useful and practical information on Agriculture and farm living and to encourage its effective application". The main object being to obtain the confidence of the farming community.

Village Courses :

20 courses were held during the year in the Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait districts. 831 members of Farmers Organisations attended. Each course lasted one week with lectures on such subjects as Vegetable gardening, Fruit Tree cultivation and Poultry Keeping. Individual farmers holdings were visited and advice given. On the final day the farmers were taken to the Agricultural Station at Kilanas to see the various methods of plant propagation and other activities on the station including the use of Power Tillers. Visits to the Animal Breeding Farm at Jerudong and to the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's Agricultural project at Sinaut were also arranged.

Rubber :

As already stated the interest in Rubber replanting, without active support from the Government, continued to wane. Rubber Instructors assisted with other agricultural activities such as the 'Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme' and in promoting other foodcrops (Fruit trees and Vegetables).

Rice :

Extension staff were fully occupied during the padi season issuing fertiliser, padi seeds, spraying equipment and insecticides.

Fruit :

Small fruit tree stockbeds were established in remote villages for future budgrafting. A total of 55.51 acres of budded fruit trees were estimated to have been planted by smallholders throughout the State during the year.

Fresh Water Fish Ponds :

As a separate Fisheries Department has now been established assistance is no longer given, but lectures are still given at Village Courses with advice from the Fisheries Department.

Vegetable Gardening :

Vegetable gardening is actively encouraged and assistance is given through the Farmers Organisations in the supply of seeds, sprayers and insecticides. Power Tillers are loaned out at a problem.

Pest and Disease Control :

Wild pigs proved to be the most serious pest during the year. 23 villages were visited by teams who put down 4250 poisoned baits. 187 lbs of zinc phosphide was used during the year.

The control of padi pests and diseases is given as a free Government Service. The following insecticides were used : Dioldrex 15 (25 gallons), D.D.T. Agrocide D/P, Gammexane and Malathion.

Drainage and Irrigation :

Farmers are assisted in improving the drainage of their padi fields and, where possible, in providing small scale irrigation channels. Government assistance to the tune of \$44,481.54 was provided to build and improve 2297½ chains of small drainage and irrigation channels.

Details of the work carried out is given in Appendix "J".

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme 1967/68 Season :

16 Villages where the padi fields had some form of drainage and irrigation were selected to implement this scheme. 313 farmers with one acre each were given a total of 831 bags (20.5 tons) of fertiliser (10.3 tons of a complete mixture 12 : 12 : 8 : 2, 7.9 tons 21% N Sulphate of Ammonia, 2.3 tons 46% N Urea). Fertiliser was applied as a basic dressing with two further applications of a nitrogenous fertiliser. Crop cutting tests in these padi fields showed that there was a significant increase in yields using the fertiliser responsive cultivars. Free pest and disease control was provided.

It is hoped to increase this subsidy scheme in the years to come.

Distribution of Padi Seeds :

The demand for high yielding padi seeds increased. The following is the list of varieties distributed free to 313 farmers in 16 villages (not including the B.S.P. Co.'s farm project at Sinaut where two farmers were supplied with padi seeds) :—

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Amount in Gantang</i>
Malinja - - - - -	909
Mashuri - - - - -	78
IR 8 - - - - -	10
Siam 29 - - - - -	85
Langsat Kuning - - - - -	40
Langsat Puteh - - - - -	7
	1,129

Poultry Subsidy Scheme :

Authority to use funds allocated for this Scheme was not given until October. However a small start was made during November and December.

The idea of the scheme is to help the small farmer augment his food supplies either with eggs or broilers and also his supply of organic manure for his fruit trees and/or vegetables. The scheme is not designed to help the large commercial poultry farmer.

The scheme is based on the Deep Litter System. The farmer, who must be a member of a Farmers Organisation, builds, at his own expenses, a Deep Litter House according to specifications and a small Brooder Box. Local materials are used for these Units which are then inspected. If it is satisfactory the farmer then receives 50 disease free chicks of an approved breed (New Hampshire) and poultry food (Starters, Growers, Layers or Broiler) for four months after which he continues on his own with the understanding that birds will not be sold for 12 months. Ten Demonstration Units had been erected by the end of the year.

Towards the end of the year a Report was submitted to the Brunei Government by the Commonwealth Development Corporation on the feasibility of growing and processing Oil Palms based on Labu Estate in the Temburong district. The estate, if it materialises, would be almost 5000 acres. It is expected that a decision would be made in 1968 on whether to implement the proposals or not.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

Brunei State Agricultural Show is usually held once a year under the sponsorship of the Brunei Agricultural Department, and organised by members of the staff of the Department from the four districts, namely, Brunei/Muara, Be'lait, Tutong and Temburong.

Usually the show is held between August and September, to coincide with the annual fruiting season and so to enable all farmers to participate.

Besides farmers, several Business Firms, Government Departments, Trade Schools and Colleges are also given the opportunity to participate in the show.

Among other things being exhibited at the show, the Agricultural Department itself, put up various demonstrations which are listed below :—

1. Methods of propogating fruit trees, such as bud-grafting, pruning and marcoting.
2. Wet padi planting demonstrations.
3. Methods of controlling pests and diseases of crops.
4. Chicken rearing demonstrations.
5. Rope-making demonstrations.
6. Demonstrations of making items from coconut bye-products.
7. Weaving demonstrations.

Agricultural leaflets and booklets were also distributed to spectators at the show.

In 1967, as a result of an Agricultural Staff meeting under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, an Agricultural show named "Farmers' Field Day" was held in which all registered Farmers' Associations throughout the State took part. The show was held in every district except Temburong.

"Farmers' Field Days" which were held for the whole State in each district were in honour of the 51st Birthday of His Highness the Sultan.

Farmers' Field Day in Brunei/Muara District :

Farmers' Field Day for Brunei/Muara District was held on 23.9.1967 at Sekolah Melayu Sultan Mohammed Jamalul Alam Padang, Brunei Town. 15 Farmers Associations took part and the show was officially opened by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture.

First prize in the form of \$300 cash was won by Kampong Sengkurong Farmers Association. Kampong Masin Farmers

Association received the second prize of \$200 cash and Kampong Mulaut Farmers Association received \$150 for the third prize. 12 Associations which participated in the show each received \$50 per stall, as a consolation prize.

Besides cash, prizes in the form of challenge cups and shields were presented. These were contributed by:—

The Rt. Hon. The Menteri Besar, Brunei — his challenge shield was won by Sengkurong Farmers Association, Brunei.

The Hon. The Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Brunei — his silver challenge cup for first prize was also won by Sengkurong Farmers Association, Brunei.

The Hon. The Assistant Minister of Welfare and Posts, Brunei — his silver cup for second prize was won by Kampong Masin Farmers Association.

The Director of Agriculture — his silver cup for third prize was won by Kampong Mulaut Farmers Association.

Farmers' Field Day In Kuala Belait District :

The above show was held specially for Farmers' Associations in Belait District. 17 Associations took part in the show, which lasted from 23-25.9.1967 at Belait small Padang, under the roof of a big tent.

The show was attended by about 5,000 members of the public, as well as the personal representative of His Highness the Sultan, the Acting Menteri Besar and the Honourable The Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Brunei.

First prize in the form of \$300 cash and a silver cup contributed by the Assistant Minister of Medical Services and Health was won by Sungai Kuru Farmers' Association.

Second prize, in the form of \$200 cash and a silver challenge cup contributed by the Director of Agriculture, was won by Kampong Lorong I Barat Farmers' Association, Seria.

Third prize, in the form of \$150 cash and a silver challenge cup contributed by members of the Agricultural Department staff was won by Kampong Pengkalan Siong Farmers' Association.

Consolation prizes of \$50 each, were presented to 6 Farmers' Associations at the show.

Farmers' Field Day At Tutong District :

The above show was held on 30.9.1967, at Muda Hashim Malay School, Bukit Bendira, Tutong.

A total of 23 Farmers' Associations in the district, took part in the show exhibiting varieties of fruit, vegetables, paddy, rice, etc.

Among participants who won prizes were :—

First : Kampong Kiudang Farmers' Association. This Kampong received \$200 cash and a silver cup, contributed by The Assistant Minister of Education.

Second : Kampong Luagan Dudok Farmers' Association. This Kampong received \$150 cash and a silver cup, contributed by the Director of Agriculture.

Third : Kampong Lamunin Selatan Farmers' Association. This Kampong received \$100 cash and a silver cup contributed by the Assistant Agricultural Officer i/c. Extension.

Besides these, \$30 cash was presented to all participants at the show.

The above show was officially opened by the District Officer, Tutong.

STAFF TRAINING

- (1) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Awang Hamid bin Ja'afar, attended the 15th International Course on Rural Extension from 2nd July, 1967 to 29th July, 1967 at Wageningen, The Netherlands under the patronage of F.A.O. and also at Borgo A Mozzano, Italy from 8th August, 1967 to 16th September, 1967; this training being sponsored by "Shell International".
- (2) Junior Agricultural Assistant, Awang Kassim bin Ahmad, proceeded to New York in March 1967 to undertake a three-

month Course in Plant Quarantine at The Training Centre, Quarantine Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, New York.

- (3) Two Livestock Inspectors, Awang Yahya bin Abdul Ghani and Awang Amza bin Paya, and one Laboratory Assistant, Awang Ali bin Buntar, departed for in-service training with the Malaysian Veterinary Department in West Malaysia.
- (4) Assistant Publicity Officer, Awang Suhaimi bin Haji Ismail, attended a training course on Farm Broadcasting sponsored by the Australian Broadcasting Commission from 16.10.67-24.11.67.
- (5) Assistant Agricultural Officer (Extension), Awang W.G. Agne and Junior Agricultural Assistant, Awg. Taib bin Jeluddin, went for a study tour to Sabah from 20th August to 2nd September, 1967.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Agriculture is the branch of Government to help the Rural Community in such fields as Crop Husbandry, Drainage & Irrigation, Rural Extension, Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Development Schemes in the State. The Director of Agriculture is the head of the Department, the staff is made up of the following :—

(i)	Director of Agriculture	one
(ii)	Deputy Director of Agriculture	one (vacant)
(iii)	Soil Scientist	one (vacant)
(iv)	Plant Pathologist	one (vacant)
(v)	Research Officer	one (vacant)
(vi)	Agronomist	one (vacant)
(vii)	Drainage & Irrigation Officer	one (vacant)
(viii)	Agriculture Officer	two (vacant)
(ix)	Veterinary Officer	one
(x)	Rubber Development Officer	one (vacant)
(xi)	Assistant Agricultural Officer	four
(xii)	Senior Agricultural Assistant	seven
(xiii)	Agricultural Assistant	two (1 vacant)
(xiv)	Horticultural Assistant	one
(xv)	Junior Agricultural Assistant	eighteen (5 vacant)
(xvi)	Senior Veterinary Assistant	two (1 vacant)

(xvii)	Veterinary Assistant	two (1 vacant)
(xviii)	Laboratory Assistant	one (vacant)
(xix)	Rubber Inspector	ten (1 vacant)
(xx)	Livestock Inspector	fourteen (6 vacant)
(xxi)	Agricultural Field Inspector	eighteen (11 vacant)
(xxii)	Drainage & Irrigation Inspector	four (vacant)
(xxiii)	Plant Inspector	two (vacant)
(xxiv)	Probationer	one (vacant)
(xxv)	Senior Technical Assistant	one (vacant)
(xxvi)	Mechanic Special Grade	one
(xxvii)	Mechanic Grade I	one
(xxviii)	Mechanic Grade II	one
(xxix)	Driver Grade I	six
(xxx)	Outboard Driver Grade II	two
(xxxi)	Administrative Assistant	one
(xxxii)	Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I	one
(xxxiii)	Home Demonstrator	two (vacant)
(xxxiv)	Assistant Research Officer	one
(xxxv)	Assistant Publicity Officer	one
(xxxvi)	Chief Technical Supervisor	one (vacant)
(xxxvii)	Senior Technical Supervisor	one
(xxxviii)	Clerk Grade "B"	seven (2 vacant)
(xxxix)	Clerk Grade "A"	one
(xxxx)	Stenographer	one (vacant)
(xxxxi)	Translator	one (vacant)
(xxxxii)	Storekeeper Grade II	one
(xxxxiii)	Peon	three

V I S I T O R S

- (1) Dr. W. Ross Cockrill of F.A.O. Headquarters, Rome and Dr. R. B. Griffiths, F.A.O. Regional Veterinarian, visited Brunei in April 1967.
- (2) Professor James E. Johnston and Enche Mohd. Rashid bin Ahmad, both from the College of Agriculture, Serdang, Malaysia visited Brunei in May 1967.
- (3) The Agricultural Attache, Mr. Robert E. Adcock, from the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia visited Brunei in May 1967.

C O N F E R E N C E S A T T E N D E D A N D S T U D Y T O U R S

The Veterinary Officer attended the Swine Fever Meeting in Singapore in July 1967 and also visited the Veterinary Departments at Selangor, Perak and the Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoh in connection with Swine Fever investigation.

(2) The Veterinary Officer visited Thailand in August 1967 to study the incidence of Foot and Mouth Disease in that country.

APPENDIX A

RAINFALL IN INCHES OF THE VARIOUS STATIONS IN BRUNEI, 1967

<i>Month</i>	<i>Labi K. Belait</i>	<i>Birau</i>	<i>Kilanas</i>	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>Tembu- rong</i>	<i>Tutong</i>
January	11.85	15.40	13.53	14.47	17.85	10.68
February	8.83	3.79	6.89	11.97	10.60	3.30
March	10.94	10.36	11.45	15.31	5.41	14.35
April	5.10	6.55	5.76	5.41	8.33	5.43
May	7.94	4.87	8.00	7.16	11.15	8.79
June	10.47	7.87	16.46	12.60	8.96	10.76
July	5.58	7.40	4.81	6.34	2.26	10.98
August	3.51	4.10	5.19	3.45	10.15	7.51
September	9.07	8.40	9.78	13.59	8.33	19.85
October	10.50	11.65	7.02	13.12	11.15	4.32
November	8.96	10.05	15.66	12.00	8.96	13.24
December	8.06	6.45	12.48	9.01	6.08	11.26
Total	100.81	96.89	117.03	124.43	109.23	120.47
Average :	8.40	8.07	9.75	10.37	9.10	10.04

ANNUAL TOTAL RAINFALL IN INCHES AT ITS RAINFALL STATIONS,
BRUNEI 1961-1967

<i>Station</i>	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Kuala Belait	84.55	131.83	138.82	101.72	168.43	122.54	100.81
Birau	84.35	101.81	114.33	97.43	114.62	117.45	96.89
Tutong	67.79	118.48	106.78	105.05	110.77	115.62	120.47
Brunei Town	112.72	134.98	107.78	101.23	133.22	124.35	124.43
Kilanas	92.18	155.93	124.60	93.81	140.10	119.07	117.03
Temburong	132.33	141.91	162.28	47.34	63.52	135.12	109.23

APPENDIX B

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL YIELD IN GANTANGS (AND IN LONG TONS)
OF WET AND DRY PADI IN THE STATE FOR THE 1961-1967 SEASON

District	WET (LOWLAND)			DRY (UPLAND)			TOTAL		
	Acre	Gantangs	Tons	Acre	Gantangs	Tons	Acre	Gantangs	Tons
Brunei/Muara	1,018	352,351	838.93	660	127,350	303.21	1,678	479,701	1,142.15
Tutong	772	230,695	549.27	358	55,450	132.02	1,130	286,145	681.29
Kuala Belait	878	136,175	324.23	333	33,945	80.82	1,211	170,120	405.05
Temburong	217	34,850	82.98	365	35,485	84.49	582	70,335	167.46
TOTAL	2,885.00	754,071.00	1,795.41	1,716.00	252,230.00	600.54	4,601.00	1,006,301	2,395.95
1965-1966	3,668.25	903,276.00	2,150.66	2,381.25	349,000.00	830.95	6,049.50	1,252,276	2,981.61
	-783.25	-149,204.00	-355.25	-665.25	-96,770.00	-230.40	-1,448.50	-245,975	-585.65

Estimated Av. Yield for Lowland Rice = 260 gantangs/acre
 Estimated Av. Yield for Upland Rice = 150 gantangs/acre
 (1 gantang Padi = 5½ lbs)

APPENDIX C

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION OF
FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER 1966-1967

<i>CROPS</i>	<i>AREA (acres)</i>	<i>PRODUCTION</i>
RICE (Padi)	4,601	2,395.95 tons
SAGO	1,660	15,989 piculs
COCONUT	808	435,730 nuts
PEPPER	58.00	6.5 tons
RUBBER	27,435.00	393.95 tons

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER IN BRUNEI

Import

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Rice (padi)	.08 tons	30.00
Rice (clean)	9,354.81 tons	6,332,162.00
Coconuts	231,271.00 nuts	26,828.00
Coconut Oil	420.12 tons	406,060.00
Copra Cake	Nil	Nil
Fresh Fruits	1,164.13 tons	950,480.00
Dried Fruits	165.04 tons	321,051.00
Fresh Vegetables	1,313.13 tons	747,137.00
Roots and Tubers	101.71 tons	20,833.00
Preserved Vegetables	2,121.15 tons	354,159.00

Export

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Rubber	429.34 tons	278,947.00
Black Pepper	.50 tons	417.00
White Pepper	.05 tons	196.00

APPENDIX D

MATERIALS SUPPLIED TO THE RUBBER PLANTERS, 1967

<i>District</i>	<i>Tree Killer 2-4-5 T</i>	<i>Insecticides and Fungicides</i>	<i>Weed Killer Dowpon & Rgrapon</i>	<i>Colonial Stumps</i>
Brunei/Muara	13 Gantang	4 lbs.	1,017 lbs.	2,600
Muara				
Tutong	7 Gantang	—	—	—
Temburong	4 Gantang	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	— Gantang	—	—	—
<i>TOTAL</i>	24 Gantang	4 lbs.	1,017 lbs.	2,600

APPENDIX E

EXCAVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION
SYSTEM, 1967

<i>DISTRICT</i> <i>Brunei & Muara</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Total Chains</i>	<i>Cost per Chains</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>
Kg. Mulaut & Kg. Pasai	Drainage	59	\$18.00	\$ 1,062.00
Kg. Katimahar	"	75	16.00	1,200.00
Kg. Sg. Tilong	"	32	18.00	576.00
Kg. Tg. Nangka	"	70	22.00	1,540.00
"	"	70	12.00	840.00
"	"	36	9.00	324.00
Kg. Wasan	"	95	12.00	1,140.00
Kg. Tg. Bunut & Kilanas	"	135	14.00	1,890.00
Kg. Kilanas	"	59	16.00	944.00
Kg. Salambigar	"	115	13.00	1,495.00
"	"	44	9.00	396.00
"	"	41	8.00	328.00
Kg. Jangsak	"	15	16.00	240.00
Kg. Jangsak & Kilanas	"	247	8.00	1,976.00
Kg. Kulapis	"	31	22.00	682.00
Kg. Salayon,		280	Approx. (\$48.25)	13,509.54
Kg. Sengkurong & Mulaut	"		by Dragline	
Kg. Jangsak	Irrigation	25	16.00	400.00
Kg. Mulaut &				
Kg. Tg. Nangka	"	30	18.00	540.00
Kg. Serasa	"	59	18.00	1,062.00
Kg. Bebatek	"	20	18.00	360.00
<i>Tutong</i>				
Kg. Bukit Panggal	Drainage	153	16.00	2,448.00
Kg. Luagan Dudok	"	180	16.00	2,880.00
Kg. Keriam	"	70	25.00	1,750.00
Kg. Keriam	"	56	22.00	1,232.00
Kg. Kiudang	"	107	18.00	1,926.00
<i>Kuala Belait</i>				
Kg. Rampayoh, Labi	"	107½	22.00	2,365.00
<i>Temburong</i>				
Kg. Seri Belayang	Drainage	86	16.00	1,376.00
GRAND TOTAL :		2297½		\$44,481.54

APPENDIX F

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI, 1967

<i>District</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Brunei/Muara	10,901	973	205	1,450
Kuala Belait	170	324	266	2,950
Tutong	3,800	770	296	2,478
Temburong	261	78	67	315
Total	15,132	2,145	834	7,193

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DOMESTIC BIRDS IN THE STATE, 1967

<i>District</i>	<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>
Brunei/Muara	190,813	11,048	502
Kuala Belait	214,666	19,907	571
Tutong	19,789	753	88
Temburong	6,946	260	89
Total	432,214	31,968	1,250

APPENDIX G

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO BRUNEI IN 1967

<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>	<i>Duck</i>	<i>Gosling</i>
1,810	176	196	7,828	303,035	39,621	650

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI — 1967

<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1,500	220	800	8,000

APPENDIX H

NUMBER OF FOWLS INOCULATED AND VACCINATED IN 1967

<i>District</i>	<i>Inoculated Ranikhet</i>	<i>Vaccinated Fowls Pox</i>	<i>F. Strain</i>
Brunei/Muara	62,972	4,190	32,099
Kuala Belait	58,246	10,560	1,560
Tutong	22,892	—	—
Temburong	1,273	600	—
Total	145,383	15,350	33,659

DETAILS OF NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED IN 1967

(a) *Cattle and Buffaloes*

Worm infestation	-	-	-	-	-	390
Mastitis	-	-	-	-	-	25
Retained Placenta	-	-	-	-	-	6
Tympanitis	-	-	-	-	-	10
Milk Fever	-	-	-	-	-	25
Conjunctivitis	-	-	-	-	-	26
Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	50
Other infections	-	-	-	-	-	120
						652

(b) *Goats*

Worm infestation	-	-	-	-	-	40
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	25
Mange	-	-	-	-	-	10
Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other infections	-	-	-	-	-	25
						120

APPENDIX H (continued)

(c) *Poultry*

White Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Coccidiosis	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Worms	-	-	-	-	-	6,200
Coryza	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Favus	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Other infections	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
						<hr/> 21,400
						5,000
						<hr/> 26,400
						<hr/> <hr/>

(d) *Pigs*

Worms	-	-	-	-	-	780
Mastitis	-	-	-	-	-	50
Piglet Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	200
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	220
Mange	-	-	-	-	-	50
Other infectious	-	-	-	-	-	100
						<hr/> 1,400
						<hr/> <hr/>

(e) *Dogs*

Heart worm	-	-	-	-	-	50
Leptospira	-	-	-	-	-	25
Distemper	-	-	-	-	-	60
Mange	-	-	-	-	-	70
						<hr/> 205
						<hr/> <hr/>

(c) FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Forests :

About seventy-five percent of the area of Brunei is still covered by primary forests. This provides a very valuable reserve against the day when the revenue from oil, by far the richest known natural resource, begins to diminish. It is important that, in the meantime, these forests be carefully managed to conserve and augment these resources.

The total area of the State is 2,226 square miles which is made up approximately as follows :—

Existing Forest Reserves	818 sq. miles	37%	} Total Primary Forest 76%
Proposed Forest Reserves	351 sq. miles	16%	
State Land Forest	509 sq. miles	23%	
Secondary Forest	450 sq. miles	20%	
Cultivated and Settled Land	98 sq. miles	4%	

Since most of the primary forests are situated in the interior with no road communications and drained by rocky unnavigable rivers about 700 square miles of these remain inaccessible while a further approximately 150 square miles are either already worked out or too poorly stocked to be worth working. The accessible forests however will prove sufficient to supply an expanding timber industry for many years during which time future road construction programmes will progressively render more and more forest areas accessible.

The general policy of management is to restrict new licences to State Land forest in order to work off all merchantable timber before the land is required for other agricultural purposes. In this way the Forest Reserves are being kept more or less intact until such time as there are sufficient trained senior staff available to allow an expansion of the Department which can ensure that they are worked under proper management to provide an increasing yield in perpetuity.

The proposed addition of 351 square miles to the permanent forest estate comprises the extensive peat swamps, mainly situated

(FIGURES IN BRACKETS REPRESENT THOSE FOR 1966)

in the upper Belait River and, to a lesser extent, in the Tutong River. This deep peat, generally 20 feet deep or more, renders the land mainly unsuitable for any other purposes than for growing trees. The natural stands comprise mixed swamp species with large areas under almost pure stands of Seringawan (SHOREA ALBIDA). In the mixed forests some areas of Ramin (GONY-STYLUS BANCANUS) are to be found. Ramin is a valuable species but experience in Sarawak has shown that its extraction lets in too much light which kills the regeneration and so only one crop can be expected. Seringawan, as a log, has several defects resulting in a low recovery rate nor has the timber a good appearance and so is not a popular species but, in Sarawak, it has been successfully peeled for veneer core stock. With the rapid development of the particle board industry there is a possibility that these may become very valuable forests because of the high yield per acre in nearly pure stands coupled to an extremely easy means of extraction resulting in a very low cost of log production. With the large area available present workings are of little significance but experiments are being carried out with a view to regenerating such areas with much quicker growing species which could more than halve the felling rotation. Trial plantings are being made in deep peat with exotic species and seed collection is in progress of indigenous fast growing species, previously regarded as "weeds" but now discovered to have pulping qualities. These species trials are also directed towards finding suitable material for the reafforestation of the Secondary forest and the cleared areas of State Land Forest which are found unsuitable for other agricultural purposes. The Land Use Survey, now commencing, will reveal which areas should be reafforested.

A general description of the Brunei forests with class distributions has been given in Reports for previous years and will not be repeated here but is summarized under Appendix "A".

Forest Policy :

There has been no change in the Forest Policy of the State since its formulation and approval by the State Council in 1951. This is as follows :

1. To protect by reservation and to develop forests where their retention is essential for the conservation of soil and

water resources necessary for agriculture, and to ensure that every district is, as far as possible, permanently self-supporting in respect of timber and other forest produce.

2. To develop the forests to provide forest produce for domestic use, for agricultural and industrial development.
3. To manage the forests to obtain the best financial return and the re-investment of an adequate percentage of this return in works of development in so far as such management is consistent with the primary aims of reservation.
4. To recruit the forest field staff from the people of the State and train them in the proper management of the forests.
5. To educate the people of the State to a proper appreciation of the importance of forests in the economy of the country, with particular emphasis on the destructive consequences of shifting cultivation.

This Policy has been further implemented during the year as follows :

1. Production of sawn timber has been increased till it is now equivalent to the domestic consumption. Furthermore Temburong District which was formerly almost entirely dependants on imported timber is now, with the opening of new Sawmills, not only self-sufficient but able to export small quantities. Forest Revenue also continues to increase and this year was twenty percent higher than in 1966 which was then fifteen percent higher than the previous highest collected in 1961.
2. The programme of trial plantings with quick growing exotic and indigenous species was accelerated and expanded with a view to finding suitable species to develop wood using industries for the future and to obtain the best financial return from the land areas under forest. A scheme whereby the farmers would participate in expanding the trial plantings under the "Taungya" system was approved in principle and now awaits budget approval. An outline of this scheme was given in the Annual Report for 1966 under the heading of Silviculture

As the Agriculture Department develops its wet padi schemes it means that shifting cultivation can be eliminated and replaced by "tree farming" to provide the farmers with a secondary source of income.

Forest Reservation :

There has been no change in the status of Forest Reserves since the last report. Details of all existing and proposed Forest Reserves are given in Appendix "A".

Kampong Reserves :

Subsequent to the application to reserve 1,026 acres adjoining the Anduki Forest Reserve under the Land Act for eventual constitution as a Kampong Reserve in order to supply the domestic timber requirements of the people, the proposal to establish Kampongs in this area has been dropped. As a result, not only will there be no use for this reserve but neither does the danger of its clearance continue, so the proposal is held in abeyance and can be reconsidered when there is provision for constituting Kampong Reserves under a revised Forest Enactment.

Badas Forest Reserve (Extension) :

The final survey of the boundary of this extension by the Survey Department is still awaited.

Peat Swamp Forests :

As stated in the Annual Reports for 1965 and 1966, steps are being taken to implement the proposal contained in the Forestry Development Plan, 1955-1964, to constitute approximately 351 square miles of peat swamp forests as Forest Reserve. Surveys in these areas continued during the year and, in the meantime, they continue to be treated as already constituted as regards the policy to restrict new workings in Forest Reserves.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FORESTS

Working Plans :

No new Working Plans have been drawn up during the year.

Mangrove Working Circle :

The Working Plan 1958-1967 for the Mangrove forests of Labu and Selirong Forest Reserves has been closely adhered to. During the year a survey was carried out in the areas declared to be worked out and, as suspected, it was found that exploitation has followed the waterways without any real depth of penetration. This will have to be closely watched in future and it will eventually mean that Permit holders will have to adopt some means of mechanical extraction in order to fully exploit their areas.

Control of Exploitation :

The new Special Conditions which were brought into force on 1st January 1966 continued to be enforced. Included in these conditions are the following which ensure the complete and systematic working of the forests.

- (a) All felling confined to blocks from which all marketable timber must be extracted before entering a new block.
- (b) Prescription of obligatory species.
- (c) Definition of a marketable tree and log.
- (d) Limitation of stump heights.

As anticipated, these conditions have rendered it necessary for all hill forest licencees to employ a tractor. Details of mechanical equipment employed in the forests are given in a new Appendix "K". As a natural result of this log production has risen from 34,406 tons in 1966 to 42,460 tons in 1967.

Land Use Policy :

The project manager for Huntings International Surveys arrived at the end of the year. When the F.A.O. liaison officer arrives the remainder of the team will come out and the land use survey should commence early in 1968. The results of this survey will not only determine the Department's immediate policy regarding the issue of licences to remove timber from areas likely to be required for agricultural projects but it will also define which areas are to be used for reafforestation projects.

EXPLOITATION

Forest Reserves :

The following table shows the acreage being worked under Permits in the various Forest Reserves at the commencement of the year, the areas cancelled and new areas issued during the year.

<i>Forest Reserve</i>	<i>Acreage under Permits</i>			
	<i>As on 1/1/67</i>	<i>Cancelled During 1967</i>	<i>Issued During 1967</i>	<i>As on 31/12/67</i>
<i>Timber Permits</i>				
Peradayan F.R.	1,177	—	—	1,177
Labu F.R.	640	640	160	160
Ladan Hills F.R.	8,240	55	—	8,185
Labi Hills F.R.	4,682	—	—	4,682
Andulau F.R.	1,801	533	—	1,268
<i>Total</i>	16,540	1,228	160	15,472
<i>Firewood, Poles etc.</i>				
Labu F.R.	3,743	—	—	3,743
Selirong F.R.	1,968	—	—	1,968
<i>Total</i>	5,711	—	—	5,711

NOTE : A small quantity of Kapor Paya logs (21.0) was produced from Anduki Forest Reserve from the Power Rentis under a Form II Permit. This area is omitted from the above table as the area is negligible.

State Land Forests :

The following table gives the same information for State Land Forests for each District.

<i>District</i>	<i>Acreage under Licence</i>			
	<i>As on 1/1/67</i>	<i>Cancelled During 1967</i>	<i>Issued During 1967</i>	<i>As on 31/12/67</i>
<i>Timber Licences</i>				
Temburong	23,079	—	—	23,079

Brunei and Muara	—	—	440	440
Tutong	55,976	—	496	56,472
Belait	71,142	4,568	11,727	78,301
<i>Total</i>	150,197	4,568	12,663	158,292

Firewood, Poles etc.

Temburong	—	—	—	—
Brunei and Muara	50	—	—	50
Tutong	1,060	—	—	1,060
<i>Total</i>	1,110	—	—	1,110

Timber production figures are to be found in Appendix "J".

DEMARCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES

With no new reservations during the year there were no new Reserve boundaries to be cut but the following Reserve boundaries were cleared during the year.

<i>Forest Reserve</i>	<i>Distance</i>		<i>Cost</i>
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Chains</i>	
Peradayan F.R.	2	16	\$ 275.00
Labu F.R.	6	41	630.00
Berakas F.R.	3	40	447.00
Ladan Hills F.R.	35	71	3,276.00
Labi Hills F.R.	17	34	1,547.00
Anduki F.R.	6	32	511.00
<i>Total</i>	71	74	\$6,686.00

The above costs are inclusive of night and camping allowance.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads :

There has been no real change in road communications during the year. There has been some progress on the Sungai Liang

to Bukit Puan Road but nothing to alter the situation that existed last year whereby the road was closed to timber lorries during periods of heavy rain. Progress on the road from Milestone 18 Brunei/Tutong Road to Lamunin has been more rapid and there is a good all weather road as far as the Sawmill at Kiudang but the Mill and Forest Quarters at Lamunin can often only be reached by Land Rover or by light motor-cycle.

Rivers :

The proposal to clear the upper reaches of the Tutong River, as mentioned in the report for 1966, did not obtain financial approval and is being abandoned. There is now a road programme for this area which, when completed, will provide a more certain if less economical means of log extraction for almost as far up the Tutong River as it was proposed to clear it.

PROTECTION

A total of \$2,435.00 was collected in compounding fees and compensation during the year. The following table lists the Sections of the Forest Enactment or the Rules under which offences were committed and the amounts collected.

<i>District Section or Rule No. Belait District</i>			<i>Compounding Fees</i>	<i>No. of cases Compensation</i>
Forest Rule	4(1)	4	\$160.00	\$1,635.00
	5(2)	1	20.00	—
	8(3)	1	10.00	100.00
	22(2)	3	15.00	
<i>Tutong District</i>				
Forest Rule	20(4)	1	50.00	—
	22(2)	8	40.00	
<i>Brunei District</i>				
Forest Rule	20(4)	1	10.00	
	22(2)	7	35.00	
<i>Temburong District</i>				
Forest Rule	4(1)	3	185.00	145.00
	22(2)	6	30.00	
<i>Total</i>		35	\$555.00	\$1,880.00

BUILDINGS

Brunei :

There has been no further building of quarters for the Forest Department during the year, but approval has been obtained for two blocks of semi detached Class G quarters in Brunei Town. The boat house and garage were not approved but the Survey Department have kindly offered to make a part of their boat-house available for the boats and engines.

Checking Station, Brunei :

The proposed site of the new Checking Station in mid-river off Jalan Residency alongside the Customs Fire Station has been approved and now financial provision can be sought.

Bangar, Temburong District :

No new quarters are being built in Bangar until the bridge across the Temburong River is completed when the town will expand across the river. With the opening of five new Sawmills during the year the present staff is proving inadequate and the provision of further quarters is becoming increasingly urgent.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Brunei Town.

District Forest Office, Brunei Town (This office covers Brunei, Muara and Temburong Districts).

There has been no further news regarding when the new offices will become available. The matter is becoming very urgent regarding the Conservator's Office which is already very overcrowded and soon space will have to be found for the Silviculturist.

SILVICULTURE

Artificial Regeneration :

Species Trials continued during the year at the same accelerated pace and were extended to two new areas with different ecological conditions. These two areas are in Anduki Forest Reserve, Compartment 21 which is deep peat and Bukit Subok, the steep rocky hillside behind Jalan Residency in Brunei Town, overlooking Brunei Bay.

A summary of all trial plantings is given in Appendix "I" to this report.

Approval was obtained for the employment of a Silviculturist to take charge of these trials and also to determine the best silvicultural system for the existing forests but the appointment has remained vacant throughout the year for lack of any suitable candidate.

Acquisition of Seed :

The same difficulties in obtaining supplies of seed were experienced as last year. The following lists show how many more seeds remained on order than were obtained during the year.

The following seeds were obtained.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1. GMELINA ARBOREA	Thailand	2 lbs.
2. PICEA ABIES	U.S.A. (Seed Merchant)	4 ozs.
3. EUCALYPTUS GRANDIS	Australia	4 ozs.
4. ALBIZZIA PROCERA	Fiji	6 ozs.
5. PINUS CARIBAEA	British Honduras	1 lb.
6. TERMINALIA SUPERBA	Nigeria	1 lb.
7. EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA	India (Seed Merchant)	35 gms.
8. EUCALYPTUS HYBRID	India (Seed Merchant)	35 gms.
9. EUCALYPTUS SALIGNA	India (Seed Merchant)	35 gms.
10. EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA	India (Seed Merchant)	35 gms.
11. EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS	India (Seed Merchant)	35 gms.
12. TAXODIUM DISTICHUM	U.S.A. (Seed Merchant)	4 ozs.
13. CORDIA ALLIORDA	Costa Rica	100 gms.
14. TREWIA NUDIFLORA	India	1 lb.
15. SWIETENIA MACROPHYLLA	Ceylon	1 lb.
16. SWIETENIA MACROPHYLLA	Singapore	1 oz.
17. SWIETENIA MACROPHYLLA	Indonesia	100 gms.
18. TECTONA GRANDIS	Trinidad	1½ lbs.
19. PINUS CONTORTA	New Zealand	3 ozs.
20. TERMINALIA IVORENSIS	Nigeria	1½ lbs.
21. MAESOPSIS EMINII	Indonesia	100 gms.

Of the above the EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA, E. SALIGNA, E. GLOBULUS and GMELINA ARBOREA failed to germinate. TECTONA GRANDIS (Teak) which failed last year, gave a very high percentage germination this year and the seedlings

are thriving. Arrangements are being made to plant these in the Andulau and Ladan Hills Forest Reserves and also, a small trial on Bukit Subok.

The following seeds remain on order.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Source</i>
1. CEDRELA ODORATA	Jamaica
2. OCTOMELES SUMATRANA	Sarawak
3. PINUS KHASYA	Burma
4. PINUS INSULARIS	Burma
5. PINUS PATULA	Australia
6. PODOCARPUS GRACILLOR	Tanzania
7. ALBIZZIA PROCERA	India
8. ENDOSPERMUM PELATUM	Philippines
9. SAMALIA MALABRICA	India
10. ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII	Australia
11. EUCALYPTUS MICROCORYS	Australia
12. EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA	Australia
13. EUCALYPTUS TRIANTHA	Australia
14. EUCALYPTUS CLOEZIANA	Australia
15. EUCALYPTUS MARGINATA	Australia
16. EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS (ROBUSTA)	India
17. EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	India
18. EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA	Indonesia
19. EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS (ROBUSTA)	Indonesia
20. EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS	Indonesia
21. EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA	Indonesia
22. TECTONA GRANDIS	Indonesia
23. STERECULIA FOETIDA	Indonesia
24. OCHROMA LAGOPUS	Indonesia
25. MIMUSOPS ELENGI	Indonesia
26. MELIA DUBIA	Indonesia
27. ALBIZZIA FALCATA	Indonesia
28. STERECULIA CAMPANULATA	India
29. MYRSTICA MAGNIFICA	India
30. TERMINALIA ARJUNA	India
31. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA	India
32. TERMINALIA BRASII	Australia
33. TERMINALIA BRASII	New Guinea
34. FLINDERSIA BRAYLEANA	Australia
35. SAMALIA COMPANULATA	India

In addition to the above exotic species arrangements have been made for the collection of the following indigenous species which are reputed to be fast growing and have pulping properties.

<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Local Name</i>
ANTHOCEPALUS CADAMBA	KEDEMBAK
MACARANGA	SEDAMAN
PENTASPADON MOTLEYII	PELAJAU
ALEURITES MOLUCCANA	KEMIRI
SCHIMA WALLICHII	MEDAN GETAL
ALBIZZIA FALCATA	BATAI

Some fruit of ANTHOCEPHALLUS CADAMBA was collected and the seed extracted and planted and some tubed seedlings obtained which have not yet been planted out. This very minute seed is very difficult to cultivate because of the tendency towards damping off immediately after germination. A sample of this seed has been supplied to Costa Rica. Seed of ALEURITES MOLUCCANA and PENTASPADON MOTLEYII were also collected.

Conditions proved unsuitable and all efforts to collect seed of AGATHIS ALBA failed but there has been some recent flowering and it is hoped that some seed can be collected next year.

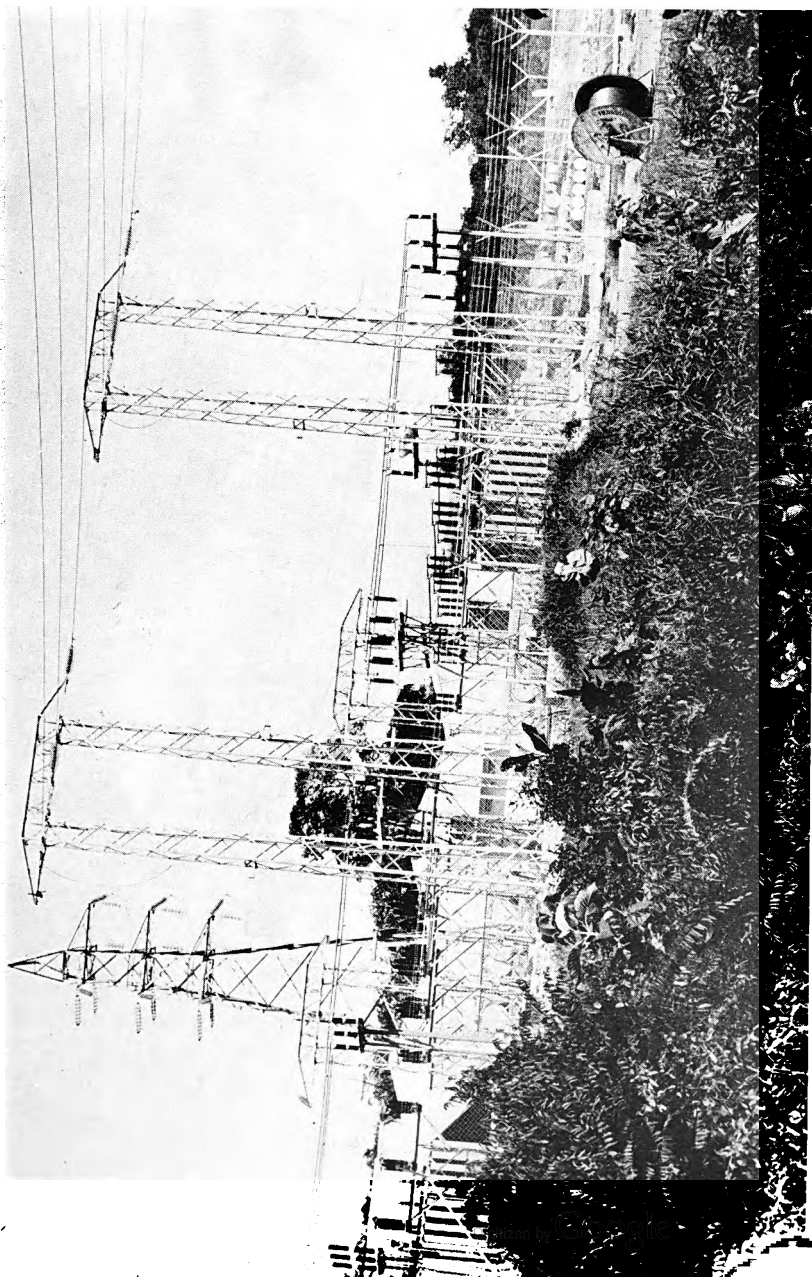
Ornamental Trees :

The Department has insufficient facilities to grow both timber and ornamental trees but the following Ornaments were grown to meet special orders.

POINCIANA REGIA	100 trees
CASSIA NODOSA	77 trees
CASSIA AURICULAEFORMIS	20 trees
LAGERSTROEMIA FLOS REGINA	22 trees
ADANATHERA	80 trees
and wild seedlings of	
CASURINA SUMATRANA	55 trees
DACRYDIUM BECCARII	11 trees

The following tubed seedlings were sold or distributed free to the public and to Government Department during the year.

*A transformer station
in the new state-wide
electricity distribution
system.*



<i>Species</i>	<i>No. sold</i>	<i>No. free</i>
PINUS CARIBAEA	1	2
PINUS ELLIOTTII	187	17
PINUS MASSONIANA	31	4
PINUS TAEDA	—	4
MAESOPSIS EMINII	—	2
ALBIZZIA FALCATA	1	—
TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM	—	7
EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA	—	2
EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	—	5
EUCALYPTUS GRANDIS	—	1
EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS	—	1
EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA	—	1
EUCALYPTUS HYBRID	—	1
CASURINA SUMATRANA	36	2
ADANATHERA	30	—
POINCIANA REGIA	80	2
CASSIA AURICULAEFORMIS	91	—
JACARANDA MIMOSAEFOLIA	6	—
DACRYDIUM BECCARII	1	8
PELTOPHORUM FERRUGINEUM	20	5
LAGERSTROEMIA FLOS REGINA	—	5
TOTAL	484	69

The CASURINA SUMATRANA and DACRYDIUM BECCARII are wild seedlings collected locally and tubed.

Trial Plantings :

The trial planting blocks have been rearranged during the year and are shown in detail in Appendix "I".

Arboretum Forest Reserve, Sungai Liang, Belait District :

A further nine species were planted in an area adjacent to the Arboretum Forest Reserve in land which has been applied for as an extension to this very small Forest Reserve. This will bring the boundary up to the Power rentis, a three hundred foot wide clearing which provides an excellent fire break.

State Land Andulau, Sungai Liang, Belait District :

In this area a further eleven species have been planted in fourteen blocks in another area of land that is under application and which will form a continuous area extending from the new Sungai Liang quarters to the boundary of the Andulau Forest Reserve.

Both the above two areas were combined in the 1966 annual report under the heading "Sungai Liang".

Pasir Puteh, Bukit Beruang, Tutong District :

No further planting has been carried out in this area but fertilizer tests were carried out during the year. Compared to plantings carried out at the same time in State Land Andulau, the results are rather poor but, taking into consideration the conditions, they are reasonably satisfactory. It will be very interesting to notice the result when the roots penetrate to the water table situated at a depth of 19 feet. Until they do so these trees are existing in pure silica and in very arid conditions and exposed to high temperatures caused by the sun on the bare white sand. Rain-fall during 1967 was 117.39 inches but, with very little or often no ground vegetation and no soil to retain it, it is soon lost and periods of ten to fifteen days or more may intervene without any rain so, on the whole, their very survival is encouraging.

The AGATHIS ALBA seedlings have made a good recovery from the rust (AECIDIUM FRAGIFORME) with which they become infected in the previous year.

Anduki Forest Reserve, Compartment 16 :

(Incorrectly given as Compartment 19 in the 1966 Annual Report.)

As was anticipated, the AGATHIS ALBA planted in this area, has failed completely and has been omitted from the record in Appendix "I" but the PINUS CARIBAEA has progressed better than expected and the trials are being continued.

Whereas the 1966 plantings were carried out in the sub-recent beach sands near the road, during 1967 trials were commenced with a further six species all planted further inland in a shallow

peat and where the land is subject to frequent flooding. In the case of *TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM* and *ALBIZZIA PROCERA* some of the seedlings were completely submerged for periods of several hours and only their tops were above the water for several days at a time.

Anduki Forest Reserve, Compartment No. 21 :

This is a new trial planting area opened this year with very deep peat and selected as being typical of most of the 351 square miles of peat swamp forest that is to be constituted as a Forest Reserve. The area was worked over about 15 years ago so that it is more representative of unworked forest than worked forest as regards the canopy. In this area three species planted in Compartment 16 were replicated. The results so far are certainly less encouraging.

Bukit Subok, Brunei Town :

This is another new area of 40 acres presenting very different conditions to any of the other trial planting areas. It is a steep rocky hillside facing the Brunei River running from almost river level to the top of the ridge. Most of it is steep and some parts cannot be planted because of precipices. A number of springs maintain soil moisture content over parts of the area. During the year four species were planted in the area.

Details of all trial plantings with measurements can be found in Appendix "I" to this report.

Trial Planting by "Taungya" System :

Government has approved and funds have been made available for the introduction of the scheme for trial plantings by the "Taungya" System which was described in the 1966 Annual Report.

Funds are available for the planting of 40,000 trees in 1967 increasing each year by 20,000 trees to reach 100,000 in 1970. (A total of 280,000 trees) and for their weeding for two years after planting. Provision is also made for the enlargement of the Nursery to produce the required number of seedlings each year.

In the preliminary planning of the scheme the farmers had shown great enthusiasm for it and it seemed that the main problem

would be to restrict it to one or two farmers in each area in order to spread it over the State to effect trials in as many various conditions as possible. Regretably however a later reaction was that the planting of trees where they had formerly planted hill padi would deprive them of the future use of this land for padi growing. They appear to be not yet ready to believe that the Agricultural Department's schemes for wet padi cultivation will make available to them much more profitable padi planting areas with the result that they will not only be getting better yields of padi but will be able to augment their incomes by "tree farming" on the land formerly used for shifting cultivation.

Efforts to overcome this objection and to get the scheme launched will continue in 1968 and it is hoped that a full time Silviculturist will be available to undertake its implementation.

Nursery Stock :

The following tubed seedlings were in stock in the Nursery on 31st December 1967.

Timber Trees

PINUS CARIBAEA	8,367 seedlings
PINUS ELLIOTTII	650 seedlings
PINUS MASSONIANA	134 seedlings
PINUS CONTORTA	102 seedlings
ALBIZZIA PROCERA	680 seedlings
TREWIA NUDIFLORA	81 seedlings
TECTONA GRANDIS	976 seedlings
CORDIA ALLIODORA	46 seedlings
PICEA ABIES	314 seedlings
EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	476 seedlings
EUCALYPTUS GRANDIS	1,417 seedlings
EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS	650 seedlings
EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA	300 seedlings
EUCALYPTUS HYBRID	120 seedlings
DRYOBANALOPS BECCARII	50 seedlings
PENTASPODON MOTLEYI	200 seedlings
<i>Total</i>	<u>14,563 seedlings</u>

Ornamental Trees

POINCIAMA REGIA	100 seedlings
CASSIA NODOSA	77 seedlings
LAGERSTROEMIA FLOS REGINA	22 seedlings
ADANATHERA	80 seedlings
CASSIA AVRICULAEFORMIS	20 seedlings
CASURINA SUMATRANA	17 seedlings
DACRYDIUM BECCARRI	11 seedlings
<i>Total</i>	<u>327 seedlings</u>

Export of Seed :

No seed was exported during the year.

X'mas Trees :

Since it is an offence under the Forest Enactment to remove any trees from the forest without a licence and especially because the trees normally taken as X'mas Trees are Casurinas from the beaches with resultant danger of beach erosion, the Forest Department again made arrangements to supply these to the public. A total of 149 trees (including 44 with roots) were sold for a total of \$795.50.

PRODUCTION

Timber and Minor Forest Produce :

A total of 2,155,455 cu.ft. (1,720,302) in round wood equivalent of logs was produced during the year. Production of poles amounted to 38,117 pieces (43,311). Firewood produced totalled 77,820 piculs (107,957) and Charcoal 12,791 piculs (11,711). Productions of Jelutong amounted to 1,399 piculs (1,544) valued at \$165,449 (\$162,787).

Detailed figures for outturn of major and minor forest products are given in Appendix "B".

It will be observed that there has been an increase in timber production of about 25 percent over the preceeding year. This is

as a result of licencees being obliged to buy more mechanical equipment in order to comply with special conditions now attached to all licences and permits. A new appendix, Appendix "K" has been introduced to the report which gives details of equipment and labour employed in the forests. It is anticipated that there will be an equivalent increase in production during 1968.

Sawmills :

During the year six new Sawmills comprising a total of ten saw benches were licenced and five were in production before the end of the year. This brought the total number of sawmills in the State to 31 (25). Details as to the equipment, labour employed and input and outturn are given in Appendix C. The trend to gradually switch over to bandsaws was maintained and there were 13 of these operating compared with 8 in 1966 and 4 in 1965. The modern Bandmill which opened last year but closed down within six months for lack of log supply remained closed throughout the year. Four other small sawmills, comprising six circular saws, did not operate during the year.

In order that the Conservator of Forests could be in a position to know exactly how many tons of each type of timber was being produced and how it was being disposed of, Sawmill and Timber licencees were required to submit quarterly production returns. The information obtained from these returns is summarized in a new Appendix "J" to this report. This information is valuable in showing how production is keeping pace with consumption and is a guide as to the amounts of different species that may be allowed for export and will determine whether any action should be taken to control imports.

Grading of Sawn Timber for Export :

Approval has been obtained for the employment of the following grading staff on the Permanent establishment.

1 Timber Officer

3 Timber Inspectors/Graders

Early approval was obtained in order that these officers could be advertized for and trained to operate as soon as there is a

significant exportable surplus. It is considered that this will be unlikely before the end of 1969 and, in any case, the law restricting the export of sawn timber will have to be amended before a significant export industry can be established.

Price Trends :

There was a general tendency for a small rise in prices during the year with the exception of Keruing which dropped by fifteen percent, no doubt as a result of increased supplies being extracted by tractors. On the other hand, notwithstanding Sawmill stocks of Seringawan totaling over 900 tons at the end of the year, the price of this timber rose by nearly 10 percent. This may be the reason why over 1,600 tons of this species was imported during the year in spite of surplus local production. This emphasizes the necessity of very careful consideration before introducing import restrictions which could result in increased cost of timber on the local market.

The following are the average timber prices quoted by the principal timber merchants.

Prices per ton (50 cubic feet) in Brunei dollars.

Specification (Size in inches)	HARDWOODS No. 1 LOCAL QUALITY						
	HEAVY		MEDIUM			LIGHT	
	Mer- bau	S. Batu Resak	Ka- por Bukit	Ka- por Paya	Keru- ing	Mer- anti	Serin- gawan
Berotices $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	350	370	235	200	170	200	185
Scantlings 2x4—4x4	330	325	225	190	165	195	175
Boards 1x4—8	340	360	230	190	170	200	185
Boards 1x9—12	—	375	230	200	180	190	185

Other Timber Industries :

There were no other timber industries introduced during the year.

Firewood and Charcoal :

Although there was five percent increase in charcoal production over the previous year firewood production fell by about twenty-five percent. This is probably as a result of the growing popularity of gas cookers using portable gas cylinders.

As in 1966 there were no exports of firewood during the year. Exports of Charcoal remained steady at 1,068 piculs (1,080).

Timber Exports — Logs :

The only logs exported during the year were 210 tons of RENGAS (*MELANORRHOEIA* spp) valued at \$27,500 to Japan. Because of the poisonous nature of its sap which causes serious skin blistering this species is not normally worked. Because of this its export is not only permitted but encouraged by the waiving of export duty.

Sawn :

Sawn exports fell by about twenty percents to 978 tons (1,207) valued at \$156,422 of which sixty percent or 655 tons (.631) were Ramin (*GONYSTYLUS BANCANUS*).

Details of countries of destination and species are given in Appendix "E" to this report.

Timber Imports — Logs :

There was one small import of 46 tons of Keruing (*DIP-TEROCARPUS* spp.) logs valued at \$2,320.00 from Sarawak during the year. This is the first known import of logs into the State for sawmilling purposes.

Sawn :

For the first time since the year 1962, imports of sawn timber, which have been rising by about one thousand tons a year have shown a decline. Total sawn imports amounted to 4,073 (5,597) valued at \$451,878 (\$615,978).

Details of the species of timber imported are contained in the new Appendix "J".

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Education :

Two Brunei students continued their studies at the University College of North Wales for degrees in Forestry. One completed his second and the other his first year of the four year course.

The two Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests completed the first year of their four year degree course in Forestry at the University of the Philippines.

Both of the two Forest Guards who attended the Forest Research School, Kepong, Malaya passed. Only one of the four Forest Guards who resat the examination in Brunei passed while one will no longer be eligible to resit the exam.

Finance :

Forest Revenue for the year amounted to \$321,151 (\$261,750) since only log exports attract export duty, and this was waived on Rengas logs, the only species exported, duty for the year was Nil (\$1,408).

In spite of an increase of five Forest Guards/Foresters and a translator in the permanent establishment which increased personal emoluments by \$13,275 to \$271,387 (\$258,112) total expenditure increased by only (\$6,262) to \$344,232 (\$337,970) reducing the surplus of expenditure over revenue to \$23,081 (\$66,821).

Details of Revenue and Expenditure are given in Appendix "G".

The Following tables gives a comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Forest Revenues</i>	<i>Export Duty</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>Expendi- ture</i>	<i>Surplus + or Deficit —</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1958	116,886	—	116,886	179,224	— 62,338
1959	158,349	—	158,349	174,178	— 15,829
1960	185,844	31,148*	216,992	192,958	+ 24,034
1961	225,262	121,161*	349,423	213,481	+ 135,942
1962	175,005	65,236*	240,241	232,540	+ 7,701
1963	166,995	21,968*	188,963	240,127	— 51,164
1964	203,534	6,128*	209,662	261,247	— 51,585
1965	238,637	6,897*	245,534	286,934	— 41,400
1966	269,741	1,408*	271,149	337,960	— 66,821
1967	321,151	—	321,151	344,232	— 23,081

* Export Duty (at 10% advalorem) was only introduced from 16th September 1960 and was collected almost exclusively on Tolong (AGATHIS ALBA) log exports. The Tolong was extracted recklessly (with consequent increased Royalty) with the result that this species is practically exhausted now except for the Badas Forest Reserve where it is being preserved.

ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

The revised draft of the Forest Enactment and Rules together with the revised Forms and explanations of the revisions were translated into Malay and sent to the State Secretary and Attorney General.

The State Secretary approved in principle a proposal by the Conservator of Forests that a Timber Licencing Board be set up in order that the granting of timber licences and permits should cease to be entirely at the discretion of the Conservator. His proposal was that a Board be set up with representation by the Secretariat, the Commissioner of Development, Commissioner of Lands, Director of Agriculture and the District Officer of the District concerned. A committee was appointed to decide the terms of reference of the Board. The recommendations of this committee are now before the Attorney General for his advice on certain points.

Under a general revision of the titles of various Departmental heads the State Forest Officer has now been redesignated Conservator of Forests.

Mr. C. G. Merton continued in charge of the Department except for the period 5th July to 11th October 1967 when he was absent on furlough and Awang Zainal Abidin bin Mohammad, District Forest Officer acted as Conservator of Forests.

Forest Ranger Grade I, Awang Abdul Rahman bin Omar Inche, in charge of Species Trials, attended the World Symposium on Man Made Forests in Canberra, Australia from 13th-27th April 1967. He was accompanied by Mr. C.G. Merton as adviser. On his return journey, by courtesy of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Malaya, he spent three days on a study tour in Kepong.

In addition to a Silviculturist and a Translator the approved establishment was increased by four Foresters and one Forest Guard. The appointment of Silviculturist remained vacant throughout the year for lack of any suitable applicant.

The Staff as at 31st December 1967 was as follows :—

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>		<i>Staff Appointed</i>	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Conservator of Forests	1	1	1	1
Silviculturist	1	—	—	—
District Forest Officer	1	1	1	1
Sub-Assistant Conservators	2	2	2	2
Forest Rangers Grade I	2	2	2	2
Forest Rangers Grade II	2	2	2	2
Foresters	10	6	10	6
Forest Guards	24	23	24	23
Forest Labourers	19	19	19	19
Chief Clerk	1	1	1	1
Clerk Grade 'B'	3	3	3	3
Clerk Grade 'A'	3	3	3	3
Draughtsman	1	1	1	1
Translator	1	1	1	1
Driver/Mechanic	1	1	1	1
Vehicle Driver	1	1	1	1
Outboard Drivers	2	2	1	1
Peons	2	2	2	2
<i>Total</i>	77	71	75	70

Honours and Awards :

Forest Ranger Awang Abdul Rahman bin Omar Inche was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for the exercise of great enterprise and initiative and devotion to duty. On learning that a fire had broken out in Anduki Forest Reserve he collected labour and loaded a small irrigation pump onto the Land Rover and organized a fire fighting group. As a result the fire was extinguished after destroying only three quarters of an acre of forest. A similar outbreak in 1957, which was not dealt with promptly, was finally extinguished only after it had destroyed 878 acres of forest valued at over one and a half million dollars.

The following officers were awarded the Long Service Medal for 20 years service in the Department.

- (1) Forester Awang Salleh bin Mohammad Daud.
- (2) Driver/Mechanic Awang Sibin bin Bungsu.

APPENDIX A

AREAS IN ACRES OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

<i>District</i>	<i>Constituted Reserve</i>	<i>Area in Acres on 1.1.67</i>	<i>Proposed Reserve</i>	<i>Area in Acres on 31.12.67</i>	<i>Number of Notification</i>
Belait	236,000	38/1950
Belait	2,264	114/1948
Belait	65	133/1948
Belait	56	71/1948
Belait/Tutong	30,690	64/1940
Belait/Tutong	224,640	—	—
Tutong	84,000	79/1951
Brunei	860	161/1957
Temburong	111,500	247/1957
Temburong	6,175	29/1948
Temburong	22,200	50/1954
Temburong	2,650	192/1953
	<i>TOTAL</i>	523,431	224,814	523,431	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FORESTS

The Forests of Brunei are evergreen, generally described as tropical rain forests. They can be divided into types as follows:—

PRIMARY FORESTS

T Y P E	Areas in acres in each District				Total
	Belait	Tutong	Brunei/Muara	Temburong	
LITTORAL FORESTS					
Mangroves ...	...	Small	1,920	25,600	27,520
Casurina belts ...	...	Small	Small	—	—
Other Coastal ...	...	3,200	—	—	3,200
INLAND FOREST					
Peat Swamp					
(a) with Shorea albida	133,120	—	—	—	133,120
(b) without S. albida	64,000	33,920	—	12,160	110,080
Kerangas ...	8,320	—	640	—	8,960
Dipterocarp ...	407,680	135,680	—	234,880	778,240*
Montane ...	—	—	—	12,800	12,800
	616,320	169,600	2,560	285,440	1,073,920

* Note : Of this only about 330,000 acres are accessible under existing communications and, of this, approximately 100,000 acres are already worked out or too poorly stocked to be worth working.

Mangrove Forests. Only large area (16,000 acres) in Brunei Bay is included in Labu and Selirong Forest Reserves. Other good areas are in Temburong District (1,280 acres) and between Brunei Town and Muara (1,920 acres) and small areas at the mouths of the Tutong and Belait rivers.

Casurina Belts (*Casurina equistifolia*). Along the coast from Kuala Belait to Muara.

Other Coastal Forests. Comprise pure stands of Kapor Paya (*Dryobanalops rappa*) found in Anduki Forest Reserve (2,264 acres) and vicinity.

Peat Swamp Forests. Deep peat 20-25 feet in depth.

- (a) with *Shorea albida*, confined to the lower reaches of the Belait River. Belts of Semayor (*Shorea inequilateralis*) is sometimes found on the fringes;
- (b) without *Shorea albida*. Distribution : 64,000 acres in Belait District, 33,920 acres in Tutong District and 12,160 acres in Labu Forest Reserve, behind the Mangroves. Main species are Keruntum (*Combretocarpus rotundatus*), Medang tabak (*Dactylocladus stenostachys*) Kapor paya (*Dryobanalops rappa*) Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*). All the above are also found in the understorey of the *Shorea albida* forests. Jelutong (*Dyera lowii*) is scattered throughout the peat swamp.

Kerangas Forest. At present surveyed as 8,960 acres but likely to be found to extend considerably in the areas described as *Dipterocarp* forests. Most important species found is Tolong (*Agathis alba*). Included in Badas Reserve (65 acres) and Berakas Forest Reserve (860 acres).

Dipterocarp Forests. In these forests *Dipterocarp* normally comprise more than 50% of all trees over 3 feet girth. The areas shown in Belait and Tutong Districts include a large area of mixed swamp and ridge forests in the headwaters which are so intermingled as to render it impossible to estimate the areas separately.

Montane Forests. In the mountains at the headwaters of the Temburong and Belalong Rivers at a height of over 4,000 feet. They are of no commercial importance. The area given is only a rough estimate.

Secondary Forests. In addition there are approximately 290,000 acres where the Primary forest has been destroyed by shifting cultivation. Some of these areas have been seriously degraded by continuous felling. These are mainly in the accessible and populated area of the State.

APPENDIX "B"

OUTTURN IN CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL DURING 1967

Forests	Heavy Hardwood		Timber		Total		Poles		Firewood		Charcoal (Piculs)
	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Mangrove	Other	
A. Forest Reserve	49329	119	420919	37	470248	156	17717	—	49055	—	12789.17
B. Other Forests	64319	2372	1607526	810	1671845	3182	20400	—	11508	17257	2.00
TOTAL	113648	2491	2028445	847	2142093	3338	38117	—	60563	17257	12791.17

OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE UNDER LICENCE DURING 1967

Forests	Getah (Piculs)		Jelutong Royalty		Split		Nibong Round		Royalty		Rattans (Piculs)		Rattan (Piculs)		Mangrove Royalty
A. Forest Reserve	417.16	4016.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113.25	—	—	—	—	—
B. Other Forests	981.96	12528.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350.97	9.00	1.80	—	—	1.80
TOTAL	1399.12	16544.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464.22	9.00	1.80	—	—	1.80

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF SAWMILLS

SAWMILL	Breakdowns		RESAWS		POWER AND H.P.		LABOUR						Log In put tons 50 cu. ft.	Sawn Out turn tons 50 cu. ft.	Recovery	REMARKS
	Rack	Others	Circular	Band	Electric	Oil	Malay	Chinese	Iban	Dusun	Others	Total				
BRUNEI DISTRICT																
1. Haji Naim bin Duraman	—	—	1	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sawmill did not operate
2. Haji Ibrahim b. P.S. Wangsa	1	—	2	—	—	110	2	25	—	—	—	27	1,998.9	966.7	48%	
TEMBURONG DISTRICT																
3. Haji Ibrahim b. P.S. Wangsa	—	1*	—	1	—	76	4	4	—	—	—	8	837.1	494.7	59%	*60" Circular
4. Hwa Guan Sawmill	—	1*	1	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sawmill did not operate
5. Haji Bakir bin Gimbam	—	—	1	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*60" Circular
6. Lau Ming Guan	1	—	2	—	—	180	4	15	—	—	—	19	1,208.3	621.2	51%	Sawmill did not operate
7. Tan Liang Kiat	1	—	1	—	—	40	9	—	—	—	—	9	535.7	290.0	54%	
8. Haji Ismail	—	—	—	1	—	40	2	7	—	—	—	9	489.4	280.4	57%	Sawmill opened in Sept. 1967
9. Pengiran Othman	1	—	2	—	—	138	5	16	6	—	4	31	780.0	289.5	37%	Sawmill opened in July cutting very old logs
10. Lupat bin Bangau	—	1*	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sawmill not yet completed
TUTONG DISTRICT																
11. Brunei Timber Company	1	—	1	—	—	80	1	9	—	—	12	22	1,895.1	952.0	50%	*60" Circular
12. Razali Brothers	1	—	2	—	—	120	2	21	3	—	—	26	2,583.7	1,323.6	51%	
13. Chan Siew Kee	1	—	1	—	—	45	6	4	—	—	—	10	907.5	384.7	38%	Cutting old and badly defective logs
14. Abdul Hamid	—	—	—	1	—	46	3	9	5	—	—	17	162.4	103.9	60%	Mill reopened on new site in August
15. Haji Abang	—	—	—	1	—	40	—	7	—	—	—	7	849.1	572.0	67%	
16. Hup Cheong Timber Co.	—	1*	1	—	—	93	2	8	10	—	—	20	1,534.8	739.5	48%	*60" Circular with log carriage
17. Pehin Hong Kok Tin	1	—	—	2	—	120	2	8	1	—	3	14	612.4	405.8	66%	Mill opened in July.
18. Kilang Papan Pepakan	—	2*	—	—	—	88	1	12	10	—	—	23	1,636.9	1,219.8	74%	*45" Bandsaws
19. Sharikat A. M. Mohammad	—	—	—	1	—	40	1	4	7	—	2	14	608.6	423.5	69%	Mill opened in July
BELAIT DISTRICT																
20. Hiap Hong (Bt. Paun)	—	1*	1	1	—	120	1	10	13	1	—	25	1,679.0	851.0	51%	*72" Circular
21. Sin Fook Lee Sawmill	1	—	—	—	—	80	—	4	2	—	—	6	806.5	348.3	43%	
22. Yong Lee Lee Sawmill	1	—	1	—	—	80	—	8	2	—	—	10	1,469.1	881.4	60%	
23. Lim Kah Kee	—	—	2	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sawmill did not operate
24. Shing Yip Sawmill	1	—	3	—	160	—	—	16	14	—	—	30	5,505.0	2,725.9	49%	Sawmill reopened under new Management in August
25. Yick Hin Sawmill	1	—	3	—	155	—	12	3	—	—	—	15	1,184.5	502.0	42%	
26. Hiap Hong Sawmill (Badas)	1	—	2	—	—	140	—	15	—	—	—	15	2,240.0	1,078.0	48%	
27. Lo Ah Khiun	—	1*	1	—	—	80	2	10	15	—	—	27	1,647.9	758.4	46%	*60" Circular
28. Lian Shin Sawmill	1	—	2	—	—	120	7	29	2	1	—	39	5,228.2	2,601.0	49%	
29. Pengiran Haji Wahab	1	—	2	—	—	120	4	14	6	—	—	24	2,189.0	977.4	45%	Leased and reopened in March
30. Liew Thien Tat	1	—	2	—	—	98	1	16	16	2	—	35	4,030.4	2,391.6	59%	
31. Brunei Timber Prods. Corp.	—	1*	—	2	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bandmill closed all year
TOTAL	16	9	34	10	488	2,320	71	274	112	4	21	482	42,619.5	22,182.3	52%	

APPENDIX D

EXPORT OF TIMBER FROM BRUNEI, 1967
(VOLUME IN CUBIC FEET)

District	Australia				United Kingdom				Belgium			
	H. H. W.		Others		H. H. W.		Others		H. H. W.		Others	
	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round
Brunei	—	—	5,227	—	—	—	8,405	—	—	—	2,175	—
Belait	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,165	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	5,227	—	—	—	15,570	—	—	—	2,175	—

District	West Germany				Netherlands				Sarawak			
	H. H. W.		Others		H. H. W.		Others		H. H. W.		Others	
	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round
Brunei	—	—	5,232	—	—	—	1,972	—	—	—	11,058	—
Belait	—	—	1,552	—	—	—	543	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	6,784	—	—	—	2,515	—	—	—	11,058	—

District	Sabah				Japan			
	H. H. W.		Others		H. H. W.		Others	
	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round
Brunei	31	—	5,553	—	—	—	—	10,500
Belait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	31	—	5,553	—	—	—	—	10,500

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF EXPORT OF LOGS AND SAWN TIMBER BY SPECIES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1967
(IN TONS OF 50 CUBIC FEET. LOG — HOPPUS MEASUREMENT)

Species	Australia		United Kingdom		Belgium		West Germany	
	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn
Ramin ...	—	71.86	—	311.40	—	43.50	—	135.69
Meranti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapur Bukit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medang Tabak	—	32.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keruing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rengas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	104.55	—	311.40	—	43.50	—	135.69

Species	Netherlands		Sarawak		Sabah		Japan	
	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn
Ramin ...	—	50.29	—	42.09	—	—	—	—
Meranti ...	—	—	—	118.95	—	23.25	—	—
Kapur Bukit	—	—	—	13.64	—	—	—	—
Medang Tabak	—	—	—	46.47	—	—	—	—
Keruing ...	—	—	—	—	—	87.82	—	—
Rengas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	210.00	—
Belian ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.63	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	50.29	—	221.15	—	111.70	210.00	—

Total Round 210.00 tons
Total Sawn 978.28 tons

APPENDIX F

SUMMARY IN PICULS OF EXPORT OF CHARCOAL DURING 1967

<i>Permit No.</i>	<i>N A M E</i>	SARAWAK		NORTH BORNEO		<i>Total Piculs</i>
		<i>Limbang</i>	<i>Lawas</i>	<i>Sindomin</i>		
2/65	Ho Cheong Piew ...	30	360	12		402
9/65	Ang Chui Thian ...	576	60	—		636
10/62	Awang Matrais ...	30	—	—		30
		636	420	12		1,068

APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1967

R E V E N U E

<i>Timber and Poles</i>	<i>Minor Forest Produce</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>P.E.</i>	<i>Adminis- tration & Transport</i>
290,503.09	23,141.88	7,505.85	321,150.82	271,387.30	43,360.81

E X P E N D I T U R E

<i>Research</i>	<i>Silvi- culture</i>	<i>Exploita- tion</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Surplus + or Deficit —</i>
11,301.55	18,182.75	—	—	344,232.41	23,081.59

APPENDIX H

STATEMENT OF REVENUE BY DISTRICT, 1967

<i>District</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Poles</i>		<i>Firewood and Charcoal</i>		<i>Minor Forest Produce Jelutong</i>		<i>Other Sources</i>		<i>Compensation Fine</i>		<i>Total</i>
	\$ c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$ c.
Brunei	50,137.57	945.72		4,860.85		2,228.66		2,346.95		445.00		61,230.75
Belaït	180,522.37	380.08		65.04		9,411.98		2,436.90		1,970.00		195,894.95
Tutong	57,292.95	705.16		282.29		4,904.23		287.00		20.00		63,492.88
Temburong	439.56	79.68		—		—		—		—		532.24
TOTAL	288,392.45	2,110.64		5,221.18		16,544.87		5,070.85		2,435.00		321,150.82

hes
18" 18"—24"

111

7

118

PRODUCTION

APPENDIX I

SPECIES TRIALS — MEASUREMENTS — 31.12.1967

GIRTHS MEASURED AT 4 FT. 6 INS. ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

ARBORETUM FOREST RESERVE SG. LIANG

No. of Trees planted	Block	Date of planted		Species	Spacing in feet		Height in feet		10' Girth 2"	Girth in inches				Acres	Trees dead	Total Surviving	Block Number 1966 report		
							0'—5'	5'—10'		2"—4"	4"—8"	8"—12"	12"—18"						18"—24"	24"—30"
500	A	October	1960	Pinus caribaea	10'	x 10'	—	—	—	3	20	39	161	111	15	2.50	151	349	Sg. Liang Block A
574	B	October	1960	Agathis alba	10'	x 10'	275	—	80	9	3	—	—	—	—	2.50	150	424	Sg. Liang Block B
4	B	March	1965	Araucaria hunstinei	10'	x 10'	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Omitted
53	B	July	1967	Taxodium mucronatum	10'	x 10'	53	—	—	—	—	—	159	7	—	—	—	53	
1,961	C	November	1962	Pinus caribaea	8'	x 8'	—	—	31	193	512	813	—	—	—	4.30	246	1,715	Sg. Liang Block D
1,903	D	February	1964	Pinus insularis	8'	x 8'	900	766	10	4	12	6	—	—	—	4.20	205	1,698	Sg. Liang Block E
55	E	January	1967	Gmelina arborea	6'	x 6'	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.04	4	51	
459	F	Jan.-Feb.	1967	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	6'	x 6'	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.27	22	437	
762	F	Feb.-Mar.	1967	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	8'	x 8'	734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10	28	734	
1,355	G	Apr.-May	1967	Pinus massoniana	8'	x 8'	1,284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.97	71	1,284	
16	H	May	1967	Swietenia macrophylla	1 Line @	10'	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.22	—	16	
77	I	May	1967	Maesopsis eminii	20'	x 30'	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	7	70	
1,572	J	June	1967	Terminalia superba	10'	x 15'	1,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.36	44	1,528	
1,042	K	July-Aug.	1967	Eucalyptus grandis	10'	x 10'	1,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.30	25	1,017	
386	L	August	1967	Eucalyptus robusta	10'	x 10'	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.88	25	361	
1,378	M	September	1967	Eucalyptus hybrid	10'	x 10'	1,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.16	62	1,316	
12,097	Total	—	—	—	—	—	8,046	766	121	209	547	858	320	118	15	29.91	1040	11,057	

STATE LAND ANDULAU SG. LIANG

5,265	A	October	1964	Pinus caribaea	10' x 15'	871	2,857	74	4	721	177	—	—	—	18.12	561	4,704	Sg. Liang Block F
322	B	December	1964	Pinus merkusii	8' x 8'	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.25	14	308	Sg. Liang Block I
1,942	C	September	1965	Pinus caribaea	8' x 8'	1,274	427	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.85	84	1,858	Sg. Liang Block G
14,581	D	Feb.-Nov.	1966	Pinus caribaea	6' x 6'	11,217	1,894	810	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.05	660	13,921	Sg. Liang Block H
1,390	E	November	1966	Eucalyptus deglupta	8' x 8'	1,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04	184	1,206	Sg. Liang Block J
1,919	F	Feb.-March	1967	Pinus elliotii	6' x 6'	1,876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.55	43	1,876	
2,526	G	Apr.-May	1967	Pinus elliotii	8' x 8'	2,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.80	97	2,429	
360	H	May	1967	Taxodium mucronatum	8' x 8'	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.52	48	312	
300	I	May	1967	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	8' x 8'	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.43	29	271	
1,633	J	May-June	1967	Pinus massoniana	8' x 8'	1,587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.38	46	1,587	
759	K	July	1967	Taxodium mucronatum	8' x 8'	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10	49	710	
1,792	L	July	1967	Pinus massoniana	8' x 8'	1,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	85	1,707	
1,875	M	August	1967	Dryobalanops beccarii	15' x 20'	1,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.81	38	1,837	
1,653	N	Aug.-Sept.	1967	Taxodium mucronatum	8' x 8'	1,857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.43	66	1,587	
856	O	September	1967	Pinus taeda	8' x 8'	811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.12	45	811	
878	P	October	1967	Cordia alliodora	8' x 8'	794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	84	794	
820	Q	November	1967	Eucalyptus grandis	10' x 10'	797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.88	23	797	
490	R	December	1967	Albizia procera	8' x 8'	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.72	69	421	
510	S	December	1967	Trewia nudiflora	10' x 10'	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.17	39	471	
39,879	Total	—	—	—	—	30,484	5,178	1,041	4	721	177	—	—	—	70.15	2264	37,607	

ANDULAU FOREST RESERVE COMPARTMENT NO. 5

7,163	Total	A	November	1962	Agathis alba	15' x 20'	5,463	751	—	47	721	177	—	—	—	49.00	901	6,262	
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APPENDIX I (Cont'd.)

No. of Trees planted	Block	Date of planted	Species	Spacing in feet		Height in feet		10' Girth 2"	Girth in inches						Acres	Trees dead	Total Surviving	Block Number 1966 report
						0'—5'	5'—10'		2"—4"	4"—8"	8"—12"	12"—18"	18"—24"	24"—30"				
ANDUKI FOREST RESERVE COMPARTMENT NO. 16																		
160	A	January	1967	Pinus contorta	6'	x	6'	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	35	125	Omitted
160	B	January	1967	Taxodium mucronatum	6'	x	6'	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	61	99	
160	C	January	1967	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	6'	x	6'	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	11	149	
120	D	February	1967	Albizia procera	10'	x	10'	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	.27	50	70	
120	E	December	1967	Trewia nudiflora	10'	x	10'	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	.27	94	26	
120	F	December	1967	Taxodium distichum	10'	x	10'	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	.27	—	120	
144	G	April	1966	Pinus caribaea	6'	x	6'	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	.11	39	105	
948	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	694	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	290	694	
ANDUKI FOREST RESERVE COMPARTMENT NO. 21																		
120	A	March	1967	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	8'	x	8'	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	.17	35	85	
120	B	March	1967	Taxodium mucronatum	8'	x	8'	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	.17	42	78	
120	C	September	1967	Pinus contorta	8'	x	8'	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	.17	76	44	
360	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	.51	153	207	
STATE LAND BUKIT PASIR																		
1,210	A	March	1966	Pinus caribaea	6'	x	6'	1,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	51	1,159	} No change
63	B	October	1966	Araucaria klinkii	8'	x	8'	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	.09	14	49	
410	C	October	1966	Eucalyptus deglupta	8'	x	8'	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	.60	90	320	
117	D	October	1966	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius	8'	x	8'	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	.17	88	29	
629	E	October	1966	Agathis alba	6'	x	6'	481	—	—	—	—	—	—	.51	148	481	
2,429	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,038	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.37	391	2,038	
STATE LAND BUKIT SUBOK BRUNEI																		
2,777	A	July	1967	Pinus massoniana	8'	x	8'	2,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.08	96	2,681	
1,051	B	July-Aug.	1967	Terminalia superba	10'	x	15'	617	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.62	434*	617	
3,688	C	Aug.-Sept.	1967	Pinus elliotii	8'	x	8'	3,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.42	123	3,565	
505	D	September	1967	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	10'	x	10'	430	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	75	430	
8,021	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.25	728	7,293	

NOTE : (1) The blocks in the Trial planting areas have been rearranged. The last column above gives the Block number under which they were recorded in 1966 Report.

* (2) State Land Bukit Subok ... Brunei ... Block B Terminalia superba July/August 1967. 434 trees are shown as dead. These trees were progressing very well and some had reached a height of 3 feet by November when some person unknown cut and removed every stem at or near ground level. The surviving 617 trees are all coppice shoots evident at time of measurement but it is anticipated that more stumps will coppice during 1968 and the figure of 434 trees dead will be reduced.

APPENDIX "J"

TIMBER PRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT
(IN TONS OF 50 CU. FT. HOPPUS (LOGS))

	HEAVY HARDWOODS		MEDIUM HARDWOODS				LIGHT HARDWOODS				VALUE			
	Belian	Others	Kapor Bukit	Kapor Paya	Keruing	Red Meranti	Other Meranti	Serin- gawan	Ramin	Tolong	Others	Total	\$	c.
LOG														
FORESTS RESERVES														
BELAIT DISTRICT														
Labi Hills Forest Reserve	—	—	—	10.4	—	—	—	950.5	—	—	—	960.9		
Andulau Forest Reserve	—	865.8	869.9	1.9	1,555.7	1,174.6	1,103.6	5.1	7.8	—	812.8	6,307.2		
Anduki Forest Reserve	—	—	—	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0		
TOTAL BELAIT DISTRICT	—	865.8	869.9	33.3	1,555.7	1,174.6	1,103.6	955.6	7.8	—	812.8	7,289.1		
TUTONG DISTRICT														
Ladan Hills Forest Reserve	—	81.4	12.6	—	201.1	—	420.7	—	—	—	—	715.8		
TEMBURONG DISTRICT														
Labu Forest Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.9	—	1,038.5	—	433.1	1,544.5		
TOTAL FOREST RESERVES	—	947.2	882.5	33.3	1,756.8	1,174.6	1,507.2	955.6	1,046.3	—	1,245.9	9,549.4		
STATE LAND FOREST														
Belait District	—	807.4	966.7	111.2	570.2	1,953.2	494.9	12,084.4	714.8	67.1	1,190.6	18,924.5		
Tutong District	—	154.4	698.0	265.3	427.2	184.7	2,271.2	269.0	195.1	—	5,450.0	9,914.9		
Temburong District	—	458.8	566.6	—	689.3	1,703.6	626.8	—	—	—	26.3	4,071.4		
TOTAL STATE LAND	—	1,420.6	2,231.3	376.5	1,686.7	3,841.5	3,392.9	12,317.4	909.9	67.1	6,666.9	32,910.8		
TOTAL LOG PRODUCTION	—	2,367.8	3,113.8	409.8	3,443.5	5,016.1	4,900.1	13,273.0	1,956.2	67.1	7,912.8	42,460.2		
LOG IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	46.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.4	2,320.00	
LOG EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rengas 210.0	210.0	27,500.00	

LOG STOCK IN SAWMILLS, 1/1/67 = 2,173.8 Tons.
LOG STOCK IN SAWMILLS, 31/12/67 = 2,016.6 Tons.
LOG STOCK IN FOREST 31/12/67 = 57.6 Tons.

PRODUCTION

TIMBER PRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT
(IN TONS OF 50 CU. FT. HOPPUS (LOGS))

	HEAVY HARDWOODS		MEDIUM HARDWOODS					LIGHT HARDWOODS				VALUE		
	Belian	Others	Kapor Bukit	Kapor Paya	Keruing	Red Meranti	Other Meranti	Serin- gawan	Ramin	Tolong	Others	Total	\$	c.
SAWN														
SAWMILL PRODUCTION														
Belait District	—	900.7	1,184.8	52.5	1,208.1	1,748.1	849.7	6,296.2	333.3	22.5	519.1	13,115.0		
Tutong District	—	127.3	536.1	153.2	675.8	9.7	1,461.7	160.4	96.1	—	2,904.5	6,124.8		
Brunei District	—	—	—	—	—	201.2	53.1	—	480.3	—	232.1	966.7		
Temburong District	—	278.0	335.6	—	410.5	889.8	61.9	—	—	—	—	1,975.8		
TOTAL Sawmill Production	—	1,306.0	2,056.5	205.7	2,294.4	2,848.8	2,426.4	6,456.6	909.7	22.5	3,655.7	22,182.3		
HAND SAWN *	—	29.5	8.9	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	44.4		
TOTAL Sawn Production	—	1,335.5	2,065.4	205.7	2,294.4	2,848.8	2,432.4	6,456.6	909.7	22.5	3,655.7	22,226.7		
SAWN IMPORTS	186.3	10.3	298.3	509.8	533.4	—	786.2	1,661.3	29.9	—	57.1	4,072.6	451,878.50	
SAWN EXPORTS	0.6	—	13.6	—	87.8	—	142.2	—	654.8	—	79.1†	978.1	156,422.17	
Sawmill Sawn Stocks on 31.12.67	—	369.5	320.2	28.8	360.3	351.9	327.0	1,757.5	275.1	2.5	840.3	4,633.1		
Sawmill Sawn Stocks on 1.1.67	—	163.6	143.7	28.6	144.8	91.3	127.9	929.1	45.5	—	130.2	1,804.7		
LOCAL USE (SAWN) *	185.7	1,139.9	2,173.6	715.3	2,524.5	—	5,465.5	7,289.5	55.2	20.0	2,923.6	22,492.8	—	

(1) * NOTE. LOCAL USE (SAWN) = Stock on 1/1/67 + Total production + Imports
LESS, Stock on 31/12/67 + Exports.

No account is taken of stocks held in Timber Merchant Yards as these are not known but it is fair to assume that they remain fairly constant and so balance themselves out.

(2) † 79.1 Medang Tabac.

Appendix "K"

SUMMARY OF LOGGING EQUIPMENT AND LABOUR EMPLOYED IN THE FORESTS

DISTRICT	Tractors with Bulldozers		Other Tractors		Winch i.e. Santaiwong	Lorries	Licensees Logging Trucks		Hired Logging Trucks		Logging Winches		Rail in Furlongs		Trolleys		Locomotives		Malay	LABOUR 1967				Clerk/ Mandore Chinese	
	1966	1967	1966	1967			1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967		Chinese	Iban	Dusun	Others		Total
BELAIT	4	6	1	1	10	15	5	12	12	13	11	11	15,324	15,324	180	180	4	4	8	37	110	26	5	186	12
TUTONG	3	6	—	—	8	11	6	8	6	14	2	5	6,380	8,140	20	60	2	2	30	16	124	65	—	235	18
BRUNEI & MUARA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TEMBURONG	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,760	2,640	20	20	1	1	12	19	12	—	12	55	4
TOTAL	10	19	1	1	18	27	11	20	18	27	13	16	23,464	26,104	220	260	7	7	50	72	246	91	17	476	34

(d) FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Marine Fisheries — General :

The marine fisheries of Brunei depend mainly on traditional fishing methods, improved by the introduction of synthetic fibres. Fishing is carried out intensively in the coastal areas and especially in that part of Brunei Bay which is inside Brunei territorial waters. Present fishing methods are quite suited to coastal conditions but are much less effective in the deeper waters of the open sea where bad weather is also a limiting factor to fishing as most boats in use are not sufficiently seaworthy. There is only one trawler operating from Brunei at the moment.

Development :

In order to avoid clashes with fishermen who employ traditional fishing methods in the extensively fished coastal waters of Brunei and to make the best use of hitherto little exploited resources the planning of further development will concentrate on little fished off-shore areas and also on such development of in-shore fisheries which will not endanger the production of present fisheries.

Off-shore fishing surveys were carried out by this Government in 1949 and 1950 with trawl nets, seines, long lines etc., but the results were disappointing. Since then modern fishing gear modified to suit local conditions has been in use in neighbouring territories and the results are more encouraging. Arrangements have been made with the Malaysian Government for the loan of a small trawler and a renewed fishing survey off the coast of Brunei will be made in 1968. Plans for further development of the sea fisheries of Brunei will largely depend on the outcome of this survey.

It is hoped that the production of prawns, consisting mainly of the commercially important species *Penaeus indicus*, can be increased by the establishment of prawn ponds in suitable areas of Brunei Bay. The Department has carried out a detailed survey with respect to the suitability of various swamp areas for establishing prawn ponds and a mangrove area at Kampong Serdang near the mouth of the Brunei River was chosen for the construction of an experimental pond. The pond will be constructed during

1968 and, should it prove successful, the establishment of further prawn ponds for which there would appear to be ample space in Brunei Bay will be encouraged by Government.

Production :

Several Fisheries Inspectors were employed and trained during the year and this made it possible to carry out a regular collection of market statistics in Brunei Town, Seria and Kuala Belait and occasional checks at Tutong. The figures given in table 1 show the weight of fish which were available in the three main markets of the State. The total figure of fish available in Brunei will have been much higher than shown in the table because (a) there are a large number of fishermen catching fish which never reach the markets as they are meant for family consumption, (b) quantities of fish are supplied to the markets late in the afternoon when staff are not available for recording, (c) regular recording commenced in Brunei Town only in February, 1967 and in Seria and Kuala Belait not before November, 1967 and (d) no regular recording took place in Tutong and Temburong markets.

A considerable percentage of fish sold in Brunei markets have not been caught in Brunei waters but are sold to Brunei fishermen and fish mongers by fishermen from Sabah and Sarawak and a relatively small amount of deep-frozen fish is imported from Singapore. These figures are given in table 2.

The market value of fish sold in Brunei markets during the year was \$2,313,218. Details are given in table 3.

Licensing :

All fishing gear used for commercial purposes has to be licensed and licensing has now been taken over by the Fisheries Department from the Marine Department. Due to the shortage of staff it has not been possible to enforce licensing in all areas and figures for gear shown as licensed in table 4 are probably considerably lower than the total figure of fishing gear which is actually in use.

Freshwater Fisheries — General :

In a country like Brunei where the majority of the population lives in coastal areas the fishing emphasis naturally is on the marine

fisheries and the freshwater fisheries must necessarily take second place. Little is known as yet with regard to the fishing potential of rivers and streams in the State and their role as a source of fish is and will probably remain limited mainly to the population living in the interior. There are, on the other hand, very good prospects for intensifying fish culture in the State which still is on a very restricted level.

Development :

Towards the end of the year 14 acres of land in the Sungai Jambu area were obtained for the establishment of a fish farm. In this area the construction of three one-acre ponds, four half-acre ponds four quarter-acre ponds and twelve ponds of one-hundredth acre each is planned. The fish culture station will be used for the production of fish fry for distribution to pond owners, for experimental purposes and for instructions of farmers in modern methods of pond management.

One Fisheries Inspector left Brunei in October and is now undergoing a 6 months course of training in fish culture at the Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute at Malacca.

Administration :

The Fisheries Department has found suitable accommodation in the Customs Building at the Town Wharf and the staff situation has greatly improved during the year. The staff of the Department is now as follows :

- 1 State Fisheries Officer
- 1 Fisheries Officer
- 1 Fisheries Licensing Officer
- 4 Fisheries Inspectors
- 1 Clerk Grade 'B'
- 2 Fishermen
- 1 Outboard Driver
- 1 Peon

TABLE I

FISH AND PRAWNS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKETS OF THE STATE IN
1967

<i>Months</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Seria</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>
January	—	—	—
February	124,215	—	—
March	176,451	—	—
April	297,644	—	—
May	370,339	—	—
June	364,061	—	—
July	322,926	—	—
August	258,850	—	—
September	291,452	—	—
October	228,373	—	—
November	255,053	81,264	39,837
December	237,083	124,083	20,442
<i>Total</i>	2,926,447	205,347	60,279

Total for the State : 3,192,073 lbs.; 1,596 short tons.
(The above figures give the weight of fish in lbs. Recording commenced in February in Brunei and in November in Seria and Kuala Belait.)

TABLE II

ORIGIN OF FISH AND PRAWNS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKETS OF THE
STATE

<i>Months</i>	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>Sarawak</i>	<i>Sabah</i>	<i>S'pore</i>
January	—	—	—	—
February	48,659	37,855	33,417	4,284
March	89,148	34,964	51,521	818
April	177,024	42,717	76,586	1,317
May	297,145	25,469	47,725	—
June	279,613	41,997	42,451	—
July	244,374	35,505	43,047	—
August	212,507	31,527	12,289	2,527
September	209,567	36,517	42,043	3,325
October	126,937	69,428	29,614	2,394
November	217,634	87,787	16,276	54,457
December	154,182	102,442	39,597	85,387
<i>Total</i>	2,056,790	546,208	434,566	154,509

(The above figures give the weight of fish in lbs. February to October : Figures collected in Brunei Town. November and December : Figures collected in Brunei Town, Seria and Kuala Belait.)

TABLE III

MARKET VALUE OF FISH AND PRAWNS SOLD IN THE MARKETS OF
THE STATE

<i>Months</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Seria</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>
January	—	—	—
February	\$ 90,581.61	—	—
March	132,574.36	—	—
April	213,922.38	—	—
May	257,614.45	—	—
June	257,265.70	—	—
July	210,007.72	—	—
August	161,755.77	—	—
September	169,631.65	—	—
October	165,352.32	—	—
November	183,821.71	72,425.24	42,844.68
December	206,561.65	125,179.52	23,679.33
<i>Total</i>	\$2,049,089.32	\$ 197,604.76	\$ 66,524.01

Total for Brunei : \$2,313,218.09.

TABLE IV
DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF LICENSED FISHING GEARS IN 1967
AND COMPARISON WITH 1966

<i>Name</i>	<i>Fishing Gear Description</i>	<i>Brunei Town and Muara</i>	<i>Tutong</i>	<i>Seria and Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease on 1965</i>
Lintau	Shoal water fish traps	42	Nil	Nil	42	37 —
Pukat	Small hauling nets	3	Nil	4	7	5 —
Kabat	Small fish trap	5	Nil	Nil	5	5 +
Kilong	Deep water fish traps	8	Nil	Nil	8	1 —
Rantau	Large drift nets	Nil	10	27	37	5 +
Tambak	Small set nets	4	Nil	Nil	4	3 +
Tabeh	Small drag nets	1	Nil	Nil	1	4 —
Andang	Bottom set nets	46	Nil	Nil	46	20 +
Slambau	Watched set nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	2 —
Anchau	Similar to drag nets	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	2 —
Panau	Scoop nets	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Gurit	Long Lines	Nil	4	Nil	4	2 —
Rambat	Cast nets	1	Nil	Nil	1	1 —
Paguyut	Sea shore seine nets	1	2	Nil	3	3 +
Pukat Rimau	Trawler nets	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Tugu	Long set trawls	38 for 406 nets	Nil	Nil	38 for 406 nets	13 — for 210 — nets
Bubu	Sea fish traps	2 for 80 pcs	4 for 160 pcs	12 for 480 pcs	18 for 720 pcs	1 — for 40 — pcs

(e) MINING

(i) BRUNEI SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Onshore State Lands :

Development drilling in the Seria Field continued into 1967 and 6 wells were completed with an average depth of 3,432 feet and all were producers. An intensive well repair and recompletion effort was also maintained during the year, with the emphasis on repair work.

Total production (including natural gasoline) was 60,400 barrels per day, about 6,000 barrels per day lower than last year. The reduction occurred mainly in the light oil stream which, apart from natural decline, suffered from lack of gaslift gas. This situation is expected to improve in 1968, with the completion of the high pressure gas pipeline from S.W. Ampa to Seria field. The natural gasoline production was 1,500 barrels per day, of which about 110 is used for production of motor gasoline. The remainder is exported to Sarawak. An average of 37 barrels of propane gas per day were bottled in the Seria Gas Plant for consumption in Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.

The five supplementary recovery pilot projects continued in operation during the year. In Seria West Main block, water injection into two reservoirs was stopped after a water breakthrough into 5 heavy oil wells. Injection into the 4 remaining reservoirs is still in progress.

A conventional seismic survey was conducted in the shallow water zone between Sungai Liang and the Sarawak border. One hundred and fourteen kilometres of line (71½ miles) were completed.

Offshore State Lands :

Offshore drilling operations continued to appraise and develop the South West Ampa field.

Seven development wells were completed on fixed drilling platform ADP-1, bringing the total number of producers from this platform to nineteen. In June the move of drilling equip-

ment to fixed drilling platform ADP-2 started. In September, operations on ADP-2 commenced with the drilling of a shallow water well; thereafter 3 development wells were drilled of which 2 were producers and one a dry hole. At year's end the 4th well was being drilled.

Two appraisal wells were drilled with the Sedco-135A unit. Both were successful, one is already producing, while the other is awaiting installation of a flowline.

A new 12" oil disposal line was laid, connecting production station AP-2 with the Main Oil Pumping Station in Seria. A 10" high pressure gas pipeline is being laid from ADP-1 to Kuala Belait. Upon completion, South West Ampa gas, produced together with oil, will be utilized for gaslift purposes in Seria field and sold to Brunei and Sarawak customers.

A scheme to sell South West Ampa gas in liquefied form to Teikoku Oil Co. in Japan is at present under consideration.

A Sparker survey covering the greater part of the offshore Agreement area was carried out between August and December; 4,100 kilometres (256½ miles) of new coverage was obtained.

(ii) CLARK BRUNEI OIL AND REFINING CORPORATION

Narrative :

The first phase of the exploration programme started in May, 1966 by Sunray Borneo Oil Company, Inc., and its joint participants, Clark Brunei Oil & Refining Corporation and Superior Oil (B) Ltd., on lands covered by the Petroleum Mining Agreement dated March 3, 1964 was completed on 22nd November, 1967.

The first phase was a seismograph survey conducted by PRAKLA GmbH of Hannover, Germany, a geophysical contractor, using some of the best techniques available to the petroleum industry that are applicable in this area.

The original seismic programme consisted of approximately 180 miles of seismic control. Approximately 100 miles of control were completed in 1966. In 1967, approximately 195 miles of

control were completed, bringing the total control shot to approximately 295 miles. Thus approximately 115 miles of additional control were assigned after completing the original 180 miles, so that more detailed information might be obtained on the lands covered in the agreement. An aeromagnetic survey was also conducted over the area and was completed in May, 1967.

The resident Geophysicist has returned to the United States to begin the second phase of the exploration programme which will consist of a re-examination of the seismic data obtained. Some experiments will be made to see if the seismic data can be improved by using sophisticated digital computer playback programmes. The final interpretation, using the best methods known, will then be made. It is anticipated that this phase will be completed by July, 1968.

(f) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Introduction :

Most of the department's activities during the year were concerned with field investigations on glass sand, gravel and brickearth. A house at Mile 1½ Jalan Tutong was allocated for office and laboratory accommodation and this was occupied in mid-November.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of one geologist, one clerk and one messenger, the other six posts being unfilled. Interviews were held in Singapore and Malaya in August and two candidates were selected for the post of Geological Assistant. One candidate was selected in Brunei for the post of daughtsman.

Funds for the Geological Survey were provided under Head 18, as follows :—

	<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Actually Spent</i>
Personal Emoluments	\$69,970	\$29,600
Recurrent Expenditure	\$40,390	\$30,156
Special Expenditure	\$44,000	\$35,057

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

Glass Sand :

Silica sand was found between Tutong and Telesai in 1956 during the construction of the Brunei-Seria trunk road. In 1958, the Mineral Resources Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys, London, analysed four samples and said it was probably suitable for glass manufacture. An investigation to determine the quality and quantity began in 1966 and continued until July 1967. The deposit was surveyed on a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 ft. Fifty-seven auger holes were drilled on a 1,000 ft. grid to an aggregate depth of 674 ft. and duplicate samples were collected at one foot intervals. Normally, the auger is capable of collecting samples above the water table which, in most places, is coincident with the base of the white sand. Where the auger could not penetrate the full succession a rotary drilling rig was used to drill deeper holes to

determine the total thickness of white sand and to establish the nature of the sediments below. An impermeable, organic-rich layer invariably occurs beneath the white sand and forms a useful horizon marking the base of the deposit. At Bukit Pasir, 57 ft. of white sand was penetrated in a hole drilled to 65 ft. In two other boreholes drilled near swampy ground east of Bukit Pasir, only 2 feet and 8 feet of white sand were encountered although the holes were drilled to 69 ft. and 62 ft. The 57 ft. of sand found at Bukit Pasir is exceptional and elsewhere it is often less than 5 ft. thick.

The samples were transported to Brunei for laboratory analyses but the lack of equipment prevented the completion of the project before the end of the year. Preliminary size analyses show that the grading becomes coarser in depth and lies outside the rigid limits set by the British Standard specification for glass sands. Some beneficiation will be necessary to up-grade the raw material to the correct size and to remove impurities such as iron oxide.

Gravel :

Large deposits of gravel were discovered in Temburong District during a prospecting programme initiated in June at the request of the road consultants, Messrs. Scott, Wilson Kirkpatrick and Partners. The deposits occur in river terraces at heights ranging from 40 ft. to 250 ft. above sea level. The reserves are estimated at 26 million tons and laboratory tests show that the quality is suitable for most civil engineering purposes. This discovery has been made at an opportune moment in the development of the State when the expansion of the building industry has increased greatly the demand for aggregate. However, efficient land or sea transportation must be provided before these deposits can be exploited successfully. Nevertheless, there is sufficient to supply west Brunei for many years to come.

Brickearth :

Brunei has abundant deposits of clay but not all are suitable for brickmaking. Applications to erect brick kilns are made to the Land Offices and the Geological Survey department undertakes surveys to determine the quality and quantity of brickearth if it is present. In the past, brickworks have been built without first

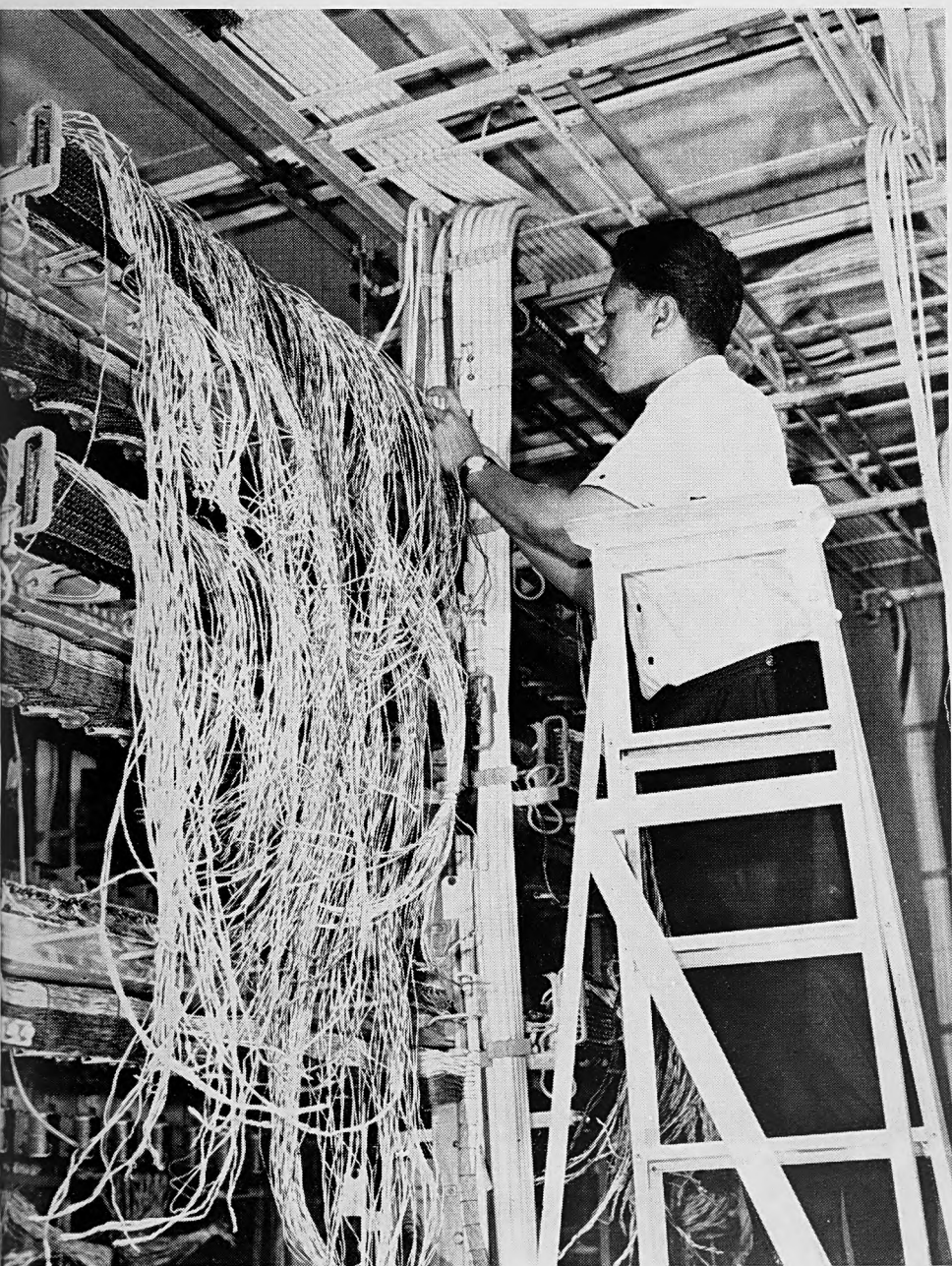
proving that the clay is suitable or that the reserves are sufficient. Consequently, several brickmakers have found that either the clay is unsatisfactory or the reserves are decreasing so rapidly that unsuitable raw materials has to be added thereby producing an inferior product.

Four new brickworks commenced production during the year raising the total to eight. Their aggregate production is 1,710,000 pieces per month. Most bricks made here are used only to fill gaps between reinforced concrete structures and are not strong enough to support high loads. The principal defects are caused by insufficient preparation of the clay, incorrect extrusion equipment and erratic firing. All but one of the kilns in Brunei are fired with wood and the expansion of the brickmaking industry will probably cause a shortage of this fuel in the near future. Deposits of coal occur at several places in Brunei and although difficult to work, the coal is chemically suitable for firing brick kilns. There is therefore a possibility that the coal industry may be revived on a small scale if seams suitable for opencast working can be found.

Engineering Geology :

An important function of the Geological Survey is to give advice and information to other Governments and commercial organisations on foundations conditions, the availability of constructional materials, water supply and other mineral resources. Messrs. Binnie & Partners and Messrs. Scott, Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners have utilised this advisory service to the full. Geological surveys for Binnie & Partners have been made at the intake site, Sungei Kianggeh, the sedimentation tank site, Jalan Tasek, and 3 pumping station sites at Polait, Jalan Malabau, and Muara. Messrs. Scott and Wilson have been given information on the availability of constructional materials for the road project in Temburong and the new Brunei airport.

Erosion presents many problems in Brunei and that at Berakas camp is most severe. The prime remedy is to grow some form of vegetation, usually turf, but whatever crop is used, its culture must be supervised closely. Coastal erosion is particularly noticeable at Jerudong and the Land Officers were advised to halt the winning of sand from there. Some form of protection may be necessary in future to stabilise the beach.



Some extension work in progress at the Brunei Town automatic telephone exchange.

CHAPTER 7

(a) EDUCATION

Introduction :

THE first account of formal education in Brunei is given in the Annual Report for 1914 which states : "There is a small Malay Vernacular School in Brunei Town with about 40 boys attending". The first Chinese-medium school was opened in 1916 and the first English-medium school, an Anglican S.P.G. Mission primary school, in 1931. The first Malay-medium school for girls was opened in 1930 but was closed before the end of the year and did not reopen until 1932.

Statistics show that by 1941 on the eve of Japan's entry into the Second World War there were 24 Malay-medium schools in the State with an enrolment of 1,746 pupils, including 312 girls. There were also 140 pupils in Mission English-medium schools and 274 pupils in Chinese-medium schools.

During the Japanese occupation education suffered a severe setback. Most of the schools were closed and many of the school buildings were destroyed. Schools were rapidly re-established after the war, however, and by the end of 1947 enrolment was up to the 1941 level. Continuous expansion since that time brought total enrolment in all educational institutions in the State in 1967 up to the figure of 34,257 an increase of 3,064 over the 1966 figure of 31,193.

The Present Educational System :

Schools are classified according to their language of instruction : this being either Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin). Malay-medium and English-medium schools work a 5-day week, Chinese-medium schools a 5½ day week. The only teacher training institution in the State, the Government-run Brunei Teacher Training College, has separate Malay-medium and English-

medium Sections at present and also works a 5-day week. All educational institutions in the State work a 3-term year commencing in January.

Statistics relating to schools and the Teacher Training College during 1967 are given in Appendices I to IX.

Malay-medium Education :

All Malay-medium schools are Government-run, and all except for two primary schools are co-educational. The two exceptions are the Sekolah Melayu Lela Menchanai (boys only) and the Sekolah Melayu Raja Isteri Fatimah (girls only), both in Brunei Town.

The primary course in Malay-medium schools is of 6 years' duration (Standards I to VI). Selection is made by examination at the end of the Standard IV year for entry into the preparatory sections of Government English-medium schools, where pupils follow a 3-year course in preparation for entry by examination to the school's secondary section.

For reasons of staffing economy most rural primary schools do not extend up to Std. VI, and pupils after reaching the top of these schools at the end of either their Std. V or Std. IV year transfer for their final primary year (or final two primary years) to a central primary school. Free daily transport is provided, or subsistence allowance at the rate of \$45 per month. 29 out of the total of 90 Malay-medium primary schools had classes at Std. VI level in 1967.

A complete Malay-medium secondary course to Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A level would extend over 7 years in three stages :—

- (i) To Malaysian Lower Certificate of Education (Malay-medium). 3 years, Forms 1 to 3.
- (ii) To Malaysia Certificate of Education/G.C.E. O Level (Malay-medium). 2 years, Forms 4 and 5.
- (ii) To Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level (Malay-medium). 2 years, Lower and Upper Form 6.

Malay-medium secondary education reached Form 4 level in 1967. Candidates will sit the Malaysia Certificate of Education/G.C.E. O Level examination in the Malay medium for the first time in 1968.

Malay-medium Primary Education :

Total enrolment in Malay-medium primary schools rose from 15,918 (8,179 boys and 7,739 girls) in 1966 to 16,630 (8,545 boys and 8085 girls) in 1967. This relatively small increase must be seen against a background of almost universal 6-year primary education and is a measure of population growth rather than of educational expansion. It is significant in this context that the percentage of girls in Malay-medium primary schools (48.6%) corresponds closely with the estimated proportion of females in the total population.

Considerable progress was made with school buildings during the year. New permanent buildings were completed and brought into use for 5 primary schools — Pesar Ulak (Brunei Town), Amar Pahlawan & Subok (Brunei II), Sungai Besar (Brunei III) and Labu (Temburong); and a new primary school, Anak Askar, was opened on 17 January for Royal Brunei Malay Regiment children in a modern building, the cost of which was borne by the Regiment. The official opening of this school was performed on 25 June by the Assistant Minister of Education, Yang Berhormat Penolong Mentri Pelajaran Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa Awang Lukan bin Uking, others present being Dato Lt.-Col. Burrows, commanding the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, The Superintendent of Malay Education, Awg. Noordin bin Latif and other officers of the Regiment and the Department.

Extensions were completed at 11 other primary schools. Special mention must be made of Menengah in Tutong District, where the work owed its completion to an outstanding practical contribution by the Gurkha Engineers. Transport difficulties were preventing materials provided by the Department from reaching the site. The Gurkhas came to the rescue, arranged transportation by helicopter and carried out the construction of a new timber school and teachers' house without cost to the Department.

Good progress was made with buildings at Amo in the interior of Temburong District, one of the more inaccessible up-country

schools; and a completion date could be envisaged by mid 1968. Work on the hostel for the Sultan Hassan School at Bangar in Temburong District was, however, delayed.

Other schools where new buildings were nearing completion by the end of the year were Kilanas (Brunei II), and Muda Hashim, Kiudang, Kupang, Sinaut and Penanjong, all in Tutong District.

The scheme, under which villagers in remote areas are encouraged to build temporary schools with Education Department financial assistance, continued during 1967, and 10 such schools were nearing completion by the end of the year. At the same time a vigorous programme of maintenance and repair of 32 existing temporary schools was carried out with financial assistance from the Department ranging from \$1,000 to \$6,000 per school.

16. By the end of 1967, 46 of the total of 90 Malay-medium primary schools were in permanent buildings. All the others are scheduled for the construction of permanent buildings as and when the difficulties of transport and labour can be overcome and financial provision permits.

Expansion brought with it problems of overcrowding at a number of schools. Morning and afternoon sessions had to be introduced at 13 primary schools; and in several urban schools enrolment in some of the classes rose to over 40. Extensions are planned at some of these schools.

There continued to be a shortage of trained teachers in Malay-medium primary schools, but a new training-scheme, which came into operation at the beginning of the year, will progressively reduce the numbers of probationer teachers until there are none left untrained by the end of 1970. Under this training-scheme a total of some 400 untrained probationer teachers will combine full-time morning teaching with afternoon lectures and training at the Brunei Teacher Training College over a period of two years. For this purpose they were divided into three groups for admission to their course of training in 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively. The third and last group will therefore complete their training at the end of 1970.

Meanwhile the output of trained teachers with L.C.E. level education from the Brunei Teacher Training College will remove any need to recruit any more untrained teachers.

A refresher course attended by the headmasters of 40 small primary schools was held at Sengkurong Primary School in April, the lecturers being three teachers recently returned from courses in U.K. A series of one-day health seminars was organised by the Medical Department at four different centres during August. Total attendance was 130, which included the headmasters of all Malay-medium primary schools as well as a number of assistant teachers and inspectors.

Attendance at all schools continued to be maintained at a high level in 1967, the district average ranging between 95.65% and 98.49%.

A full programme of sports and games continued throughout the year, and a number of art and craft exhibitions were held. The main exhibition took place in conjunction with the annual Education Week in June. Debating competitions were conducted on a district basis, the finals being held in Brunei Town at the Sekolah Melayu Raja Isteri Fatimah.

Scouting progressed during the year, particularly in Tutong District, but a number of rural schools had not yet been able to start scout troops.

Additional library books were purchased for all Malay-medium primary schools during the year. Every school now has the basis of a library, to which additions will be made from year to year. Where necessary, additional cupboards are provided to house the books. Few Malay-medium primary schools can set aside an actual room for a library at present, but the books are there and the reading-habit is actively encouraged in all schools.

Malay-medium Secondary Education :

A reorganisation of Malay-medium secondary education took place at the beginning of 1967, with the object of coordinating the work and administration of the five different centres where secondary classes were in operation. These were the Sekolah

Menengah Melayu Pertama (S.M.M.P.), in Brunei Town, which had opened its first Form 4 Streams at the beginning of the year, and the secondary extensions of four Malay-medium primary schools, the Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam (S.M.J.A.) Primary School in Brunei Town, the Sekolah Melayu Muda Hashim (S.M.M.H.) in Tutong, the Sekolah Melayu Ahmad Tajuddin (S.M.A.T.) in Kuala Belait and the Sekolah Melayu Sultan Hassan (S.M.S.H.) at Bangar in Temburong.

The following table shows the distribution of classes at these five centres in 1967 :—

<i>From</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Total</i>
S.M.M.P.	—	22	13	3	38
S.M.J.A.	27	—	—	—	27
S.M.M.H.	9	4	—	—	13
S.M.A.T.	7	3	—	—	10
S.M.S.H.	2	—	—	—	2
Total Classes	45	29	13	3	90

All secondary classes, irrespective of where they were situated, were brought under the direct authority of the Acting-Principal of the S.M.M.P. and were incorporated into that school. The heads of the four detached parts of the school (S.M.J.A., S.M.M.H., S.M.A.T. & S.M.S.H.) were made directly responsible to the Acting-Principal of the S.M.M.P.; and close coordination and, in particular, uniformity in such matters as curriculum, syllabuses, allocation of periods to subjects, textbooks, terminal examinations and general matters of internal organisation and discipline were ensured by the institution of a monthly headmasters' meeting.

Aims, objectives and methods were still further integrated at a special headmasters' conference held in June to discuss the particular problems of secondary English, Mathematics and Science teaching; and also by a seminar for all teachers in Malay secondary schools held in September.

The spectacular expansion of Malay-medium secondary education in 1967 is illustrated by the following comparative table :—

	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Total</i>
1967	1506	1209	2715
1966	1061	767	1828
Increase	445	442	887
% Increase	41.9	57.6	48.5

That expansion of this order brought problems of accommodation and staffing need hardly be said. Although work started in 1967 on the construction near Brunei Town of buildings approved in 1966 for the S.M.M.P., these are not expected to be ready for occupation before 1969. The buildings, designed for a total enrolment of 2,000 pupils, will accommodate post — L.C.E. classes only; existing secondary school accommodation, extended where necessary, will continue to be required for pre-L.C.E. classes.

The principal staffing difficulty was shortage of teachers qualified for secondary teaching, particularly in the major subjects of English, Mathematics and Science. The majority of teachers on the secondary school staffs in 1967 had been trained for primary teaching at the Brunei T.T.C., and had been selected on merit for secondary teaching in their best subject only, receiving a special allowance for the extra responsibility involved. That they proved equal to the challenge is clear from the results of the 1967 L.C.E. examination, referred to later, and it is no reflection on them that they could hardly be expected to tackle post-L.C.E. classes beyond their own educational level.

The solution to the staffing problem is being sought in three ways :—

- (i) By recruitment of qualified expatriate teachers.
- (ii) By encouraging, and providing opportunities for, teachers to study for and sit the Malaysia Certificate of Education/G.C.E. O Level examination in the Malay medium.
- (iii) By sending teachers for further education overseas.

There was limited success in the recruitment of expatriate staff from Malaysia during 1967, but an upward trend towards the end of the year was an encouraging sign for the future.

In pursuance of the second approach, consultations were opened with the Examination Syndicate in Kuala Lumpur who agreed to accept some 30 selected teachers on the secondary school staffs as qualified to sit the Malaysia Certificate of Education/G.C.E. O Level, although not fulfilling the normal conditions laid down by the Regulations. A special adult education class was then started for these teachers by the Education Department, with sessions from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. three times a week. The continuation of this class, possibly supplemented by additional classes, as a permanent feature of the adult education structure, will allow for second attempts as well as for new enrolments and provide an encouraging opportunity for educational advancement.

Six teachers in 1967 attended a one-year course in the Faculty of Malay Studies at the University of Malaya. It is hoped that there will be similar opportunities in other Faculties in future years. 8 other teachers attended a one-year course at the Malay Language Institute and 9 teachers returned during the year from one-year training courses in U.K. In particular, one student who had been awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship by the Canadian Government, returned to Brunei in mid-1967, after completing a science degree course and a post-graduate course in education at the University of Western Ontario; and was posted to the staff of the S.M.M.P.

At the end of 1967 the first Brunei Teacher Training College students, 5 in number, with Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level qualifications, completed their training and were posted to Malay-medium secondary teaching as from the beginning of 1968. The annual output of the College will contribute increasingly in future years to the meeting of staffing needs at Malay-medium secondary level.

Despite staffing difficulties a broadly-based curriculum was maintained, covering Malay and English languages, history geography, health science and arts & crafts. Malay literature was introduced for Form 4 in place of health science. No wood-

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work, metalwork or physical education classes were possible and domestic science classes for girls were started only at the S.M.M.H., Tutong.

The results of the Malaysian L.C.E. Examination, taken for the second time in 1967, were once again very encouraging. (See Appendix IX, Table 1). Out of a total entry of 366 — more than four times as many as in 1966 — 271 candidates (74%) obtained full L.C.E.'s, all but three of them in Grade A. All the rest obtained passes in at least one subject. There was not a single failure in all subjects.

Sports and games and other extra-curricular activities made good progress in 1967. The S.M.M.P. won awards in the inter-school sports, the lantern procession and the procession in celebration of the Prophet's Birthday, and in the schools singing competition. A Geographical Society, Arts & Crafts Club & Seni Silat (traditional dancing) Club were active throughout the year.

School libraries continued expanding at all centres, and regular borrowing-times were instituted and records maintained in a vigorous drive to encourage and develop a reading-habit in every pupil. Library periods were not yet included in the timetable, but one such period a week was to be introduced for every class in 1968. A room was set aside for a staff library in 1967 at the S.M.M.P. in Brunei Town.

English-medium Education :

English-medium schools in Brunei are either run by Government or unassisted. Unassisted English-medium schools are maintained either by Missions or by other private organisations.

Government English-medium schools offer a 3-year preparatory course leading to a secondary course of either 3 years up to Malaysian L.C.E. or 5 years up to Malaysian Certificate of Education (English-medium)/Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level or 7 years up to Cambridge Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level. Preparatory classes are designated Prep. 1, II & III; secondary classes Forms 1 to Upper 6.

Mission and other unassisted English-medium primary schools give a 6-year primary course (Stds. I to VI), as in Malay-medium primary schools. At secondary level the pattern is the same as for Government English-medium schools.

Government English-medium schools :

There are three Government English-medium schools, each with a preparatory and a secondary section : the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College (S.O.A.S.C.), in Brunei Town, the Anthony Abell College (A.A.C.) at Seria, with preparatory annexes at Kuala Belait and at Tutong, and the Sekolah Tinggi Perempuan Raja Isteri (S.T.P.R.I.) or Raja Isteri Girls' High School, in Brunei Town.

The S.O.A.S. College extends at secondary level to Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level, being the only school in the State to do so at present. Its first Higher School Certificate candidates sat in 1962. The Anthony Abell College extends to School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level, and the S.T.P.R.I. to Malaysian L.C.E. Level only. The Anthony Abell College is co-educational throughout both preparatory and secondary sections, the S.O.A.S. College is co-education from Form 4 onwards only and the S.T.P.R.I. is girls' school.

1967 was a year of considerable expansion in the English-medium schools, as the following comparative table shows :—

<i>TOTAL ENROLMENT</i>									
	<i>Preparatory</i>			<i>Secondary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	1189	959	2148	1093	444	1379	2124	1403	3527
1967	1481	1303	2784	935	540	1633	2574	1843	4417
Increase	292	344	636	158	96	254	450	440	890
% Increase	24.6	35.9	29.6	16.9	21.6	18.4	21.2	31.4	25.2

It will be noted that the major expansion was at preparatory level, reflecting the greatly increased intake from Malay-medium and Chinese-medium Standards IV as compared with previous years. The higher percentage increase in girl pupils at both levels, as compared to boy pupils, is also significant.

Largely because of this considerable increase, accommodation continued to be a pressing problem in all three schools during 1967. It was not possible to discontinue a system of double sessions, under which all secondary classes and some preparatory classes completed their time-table in the mornings, leaving the afternoons free for the remainder of the preparatory classes.

A new classroom and library block were, however, completed at the S.O.A.S. College by the end of the year, and re-siting of six temporary classrooms at the STPRI was carried out during the school recess in December, thus clearing the site for the construction of new extensions due to start early in the new year.

Despite the opening of the new Pusu Ulak Malay Primary School early in 1967, there was little easing of the pressure on school accommodation in Brunei Town; since the classroom space vacated by S.M.J.A. Primary School pupils on transferring to Pusu Ulak was required to accommodate the overflow from the greatly-increased Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama. Temporary classrooms on the S.O.A.S. College playing-field had still, therefore, to remain in use, and the College had to continue sharing a ground with the S.M.M.P. and borrowing the Town Padang, when available. A full programme of sports and athletics was nevertheless maintained.

The main development project in English-medium education is the construction, approved in 1966, of two co-educational preparatory and junior secondary schools, one at Kuala Belait and one at Tutong, each with places for 1,080 pupils, hostel accommodation for 400 of them (200 boys and 200 girls) and accommodation for staff. The secondary sections of these schools will offer a course to Malaysian L.C.E. level. Site clearance at Kuala Belait had been completed by September, and was due to begin at Tutong early in 1968. When completed, the preparatory sections of these two schools will replace the Anthony Abell College preparatory annexes at Kuala Belait and Tutong respectively.

There were the usual fluctuations in teaching-strength in the English-medium schools during the year, due to departures on leave or on termination of contract without renewal and to

periodic arrivals of new staff. The Department was fortunate in obtaining the services of two V.S.O. (Voluntary Service Overseas) and four C.U.S.O. (Canadian University Service Overseas) officers in 1967. The two women officers among them — one V.S.O. and one C.U.S.O. — were attached to the staff of the S.T.P.R.I. and the four men joined the staff at the S.O.A.S. College. Temporary staff shortages were thus felt less acutely, and were also relieved by the presence on full-time teaching-practice during the year of second-year ex-School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level teacher-training students.

In anticipation of a considerable increase in staffing needs in 1968 a large number of expatriate applicants for teaching-posts were interviewed in Malaysia and Singapore in September and October and some 40 offers of appointment from the Public Service Commission had gone out by the end of the year.

Over 1,300 pupils from Malay and Chinese primary schools were selected for entry to the preparatory sections of the three English-medium schools after the Primary Standard IV Examination in October. This involved the admission of some 350 pupils more than could be accommodated in the existing preparatory sections, and special provision was made to open four new day preparatory centres at the beginning of 1968 at four Malay-medium primary schools, three in Brunei District and one at Bangar in Temburong. As these schools would be working morning sessions only, the preparatory classes would be held in the afternoons.

Mission English-medium Schools :

The only addition to the Mission English-medium institutions in 1967 was a Kindergarten Section at St. George's in Brunei Town. There were now Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Sections at all seven Mission Schools.

Five of the Mission institutions are co-educational (St. George's and St. John's, both Catholic, and the three Anglican institutions, St. Andrew's, St. Margaret's and St. James's). Of the two Catholic institutions in Seria, St. Michael's is for boys and St. Angela's for girls only.

St. John's reached Malaysian L.C.E. level for the first time in 1967; and St. James's will reach this level in 1968, when St. George's will reach Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level for the first time. The other four institutions (St. Andrew's, St. Margaret's and St. Michael's) had all reached Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level before 1967. No Mission institution extends as yet beyond this level. It is possible, with the approval of the Department's Scholarship Committee, and subject to vacancies being available, for Mission pupils to be admitted to the S.O.A.S. College for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level course.

There was a small increase in total kindergarten and primary enrolment in 1967; and a more marked increase (245-109 boys and 136 girls) at secondary level mainly accounted for by normal progression up the educational ladder at the three schools not yet developed to School Certificate level.

Provision of the more costly requirements of secondary education presented a considerable challenge to the financially self-supporting Mission institutions, particularly in the field of Science. While there is a general shortage of facilities for science teaching, St. Margaret's and St. Michael's have had working laboratories for a number of years and St. John's, St. Andrew's and St. Angela's more recently.

All Mission institutions participated in inter-school sports and competitions, and in celebrations and processions on public occasions.

Other Unassisted English-medium Schools :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company continued in 1967 to run its co-educational kindergarten and primary schools at Panaga near Seria, for the children of the Company's staff. There was no significant change in enrolment.

The Borneo Chartered Institute in Kuala Belait, a private unassisted secondary school, progressed to Form 3 level in 1967 and increased its enrolment in consequence from 45 (23 boys and 22 girls) in 1966 to 80 (50 boys and 30 girls).

Chinese-medium School :

Chinese-medium schools are assisted by Government to the extent of 50% of their annually recurrent costs and 50% of the cost of any capital works approved by Government.

The number of Chinese-medium schools remained the same as in 1966. The schools are listed in Section IV of Appendix III.

Increases in total enrolment at kindergarten and secondary level were not significant. Total primary enrolment increased by 164 (109 boys and 55 girls).

Six out of a number of overseas students, who graduated during the year at universities in Taiwan, were posted to school staffs on their return to Brunei.

The School Feeding Scheme :

66. All pupils in Government and Chinese-medium schools continued in 1967 to receive a free rice meal each school working-day in rural areas and free snacks and drinks in urban areas.

Rice meals consisted of rice, vegetables and either buffalo meat, beef, chicken or fish, supplemented from time to time by fresh fruit. Snacks and drinks consisted of a slice of cake, or biscuits, and a mug of Ovaltine, Milo or Horlicks's, mixed with milk and sugar to pupils' tastes; supplemented at least twice a month by fresh fruit.

Technical and Vocational Education :

During 1967 the architectural planning work was completed for three new Government schools :—

- (i) A Building Trade School in Brunei Town.
- (ii) An Engineering Trade School in Kuala Belait.
- (iii) A Vocational Secondary School for technician and commercial training at Tutong (to open initially as a normal academic secondary school, with technical and commercial bias).

By the end of the year site preparation was well advanced, ready for building operations to start early in 1968. These schools are scheduled to open in January, 1970.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's Artisan Training School in Seria increased its enrolment to 106 in 1967 as compared with 80 in 1966. This school designed mainly for further training of male artisans on the Company's pay-roll offers two-year courses in mechanical and electrical trades.

Teacher Training :

The only teacher training institution in the State is the co-educational Government-run Brunei Teacher Training College. The College at present consists of two Sections, one in which instruction is given in the Malay medium and the other where the medium of instruction is English.

The Malay-medium Section in 1967 was conducting two different courses :—

- (i) A full-time 3-year course for probationer teachers with 7 to 8 years' education, drawn from the staffs of Malay-medium primary schools. As it had been decided to discontinue this type of course and there was therefore no new intake in 1967, there were two groups only involved, a third-year group and a second-year group. The final course will conclude at the end of 1968.
- (ii) A 2-year afternoon course for probationer teachers in the same category but employed in full-time teaching in primary schools in the mornings. This was the first of three courses in a crash-programme designed to complete the training of the residue of over 400 untrained probationer teachers by the end of 1970. The second course would open at the beginning of 1968 and the final one at the beginning of 1969.

There were also two types of course in progress in 1967 in the English-medium Section of the College :—

- (i) A 3-year course for the training, for primary and also for junior secondary teaching in Malay-medium or

English-medium schools, of students with education to Malaysian L.C.E. level in either the Malay or the English medium.

- (ii) A 3-year course for the training of students with the educational qualification of a Cambridge School Certificate or G.C.E. O Level, with passes in at least 4 subjects, for teaching in either Malay-medium or English-medium secondary schools.

The first group of students to undergo Course (ii), 5 in number, including 2 women-students, successfully completed their course at the end of 1967 and were posted to Malay-medium secondary teaching as from the beginning of 1968. Their graduation was a historic occasion in the life and growth of the College.

The two Sections of the College continued to be housed separately throughout 1967, the Malay-medium Section in the buildings of a former Malay-medium primary school some five miles outside Brunei Town and the English-medium Section in part of the S.O.A.S. College. Architectural planning of the new Teacher Training College (project approved in 1966) was, however, completed by the end of 1967; enabling tenders for construction of the first phase to be called for early in 1968, with a view to completion in 1969.

The future of the College is envisaged as a single integrated institution for the training of bilingual primary and secondary teachers for both Malay-medium and English-medium schools.

Internal Scholarships :

77. All pupils in Government schools receive tuition free of charge, which includes provision of all school materials, except for exercise-books in Malay-medium primary schools. Pupils, who are obliged to board or live away from home in order to attend school, whether at upper primary, preparatory or secondary level, also receive either free hostel accommodation and board or subsistence allowance. Free transport is also provided between home and school every school working day for any day-pupil, whose home or lodging is more than three miles from the school. A small number of pupils thus receive both subsistence allowance and free daily transport.

Applications for hostel places, subsistence allowance and free transport are considered before the opening of each school year by a Scholarship Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. This Committee also considers applications for admission to Government English-medium secondary schools from pupils in Mission schools. If the Committee makes an award in such cases, fees are payable.

As in previous years the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and the Belait Community Service Council continued to award scholarships to necessitous pupils accepted for a Government English-medium secondary school, or to enable them to continue at a Mission school. 19 new scholarships were awarded by the Company in 1967, 15 for S.C./G.C.E. O Level courses and 4 for H.S.C./G.C.E. A Level courses; and 11 previous awards, all at S.C./G.C.E. O Level, were renewed.

External Scholarships :

Full particulars of Brunei students studying overseas in 1967, including the subjects being studied and the level of the course, and showing Government and non-Government scholarship-holders and private students separately, are given in Appendix X. The award of overseas scholarships is also a responsibility of the Scholarship Committee.

Adult Education :

Statistics of adult education classes in both the Malay and the English medium are given in Appendix XI.

The number of learners in Malay-medium Literacy/Basic Education classes remained more or less constant in 1967 as compared with 1966 (2,357 as against 2,459). The total of 409 local certificates awarded at elementary level was, however, far in advance of anything achieved in 1966; and at the same time advanced level classes were introduced, as a result of which 105 advanced certificates were awarded at the end of the year.

There was an almost 100 percent increase in the enrolment for Malay-medium Secondary Education classes — 256 (177 men and 79 women) as compared with 132 in 1966. This figure

included a Form 5 level class for the first time, consisting of some 30 teachers preparing for the Malaysia Certificate of Education/G.C.E. O Level examination in the Malay medium.

Encouraging progress was made in Domestic Science classes, for which a number of new centres were established. New skills such as the making of nets and flower-making were introduced in addition to cookery, needlework, embroidery and basketry. Total enrolment, however, was slightly less than in 1966 (690 as compared with 725).

There were healthy increases in Malay-medium commercial classes — 79 learning typing as compared with 58 in 1966, and 239 attending shorthand classes as compared with 164.

Enrolment in Malay Language classes for non-Malays dropped to 239 as compared with 334 in 1966; but this was an indication of a diminishing field, not of a declining interest. The percentage of successes at Stage III was over 90%, higher than in any previous year.

In the English-medium classes the principal development was reflected in a change of emphasis, with a decline in enrolment at the primary level and a significant increase in the Cambridge School Certificate and G.C.E. O Level classes.

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APPENDIX I

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1967
SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFF, APRIL, 1967

A. SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1967

Type of School/College	Government			Non-Government Schools (Assisted and Non-Assisted)				TOTAL				
	Boys	Girls	Coed.	Total	Boys	Girls	Coed.	Total	Boys	Girls	Coed.	Total
Kindergarten	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	12	1	1	10	12
Primary/Preparatory	2†	2	89*	93	1	1	14	16	3	3	103	109
Secondary	—	1	7†	8	1	1	9	11	1	2	16	19
Vocational	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Teacher Training	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	3	97	102	4	3	33	40	6	6	130	142

† The last girl pupil at the S.O.A.S. College Preparatory School left at the end of 1966.

* The Anthony Abell College Preparatory School, which is centred in Seria but has classes separately housed in Kuala Belait and Tutong, is recorded statistically as one school.

† Includes the junior secondary extensions of four Malay Primary schools.

B. PUPILS AND STUDENTS — INTERNAL, APRIL, 1967; EXTERNAL, JUNE, 1967.

TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE		INTERNAL (ALL RACES)		EXTERNAL (ALL RACES)	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Total
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS		Male	Female
Primary Malay	...	8,545	8,085	16,630	—
Preparatory English	...	1,481	1,303	2,784	—
Secondary Malay	...	1,506	1,209	2,715	60
Secondary English	...	1,093	540	1,633	97
Vocational	...	—	—	—	5
Teacher Training	...	254	100	354	22
Higher Education	...	—	—	40	40
TOTAL	...	12,879	11,237	24,116	53
NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		NON-GOV'T. SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS		Male	Female
Kindergarten	...	561	470	1,031	—
Primary/Preparatory	...	3,695	3,136	6,831	—
Secondary	...	1,196	977	2,173	7
Vocational	...	106	—	106	35
Teacher Training	...	—	—	4	12
Higher Education	...	—	—	78	106
TOTAL	...	5,558	4,583	10,141	73
GRAND TOTAL	...	18,437	15,820	34,257	126
				258	384

Percentage of girls in total enrolment — 46.2%

C. TEACHERS, APRIL, 1967

TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE		Government		Non-Government		TOTAL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kindergarten	...	—	—	—	32	—	32
Primary/Preparatory	...	649(a)	336(b)	61	145	710	481
Secondary	...	210(c)	48(d)	80	31	290	79
Vocational	...	—	—	8	—	8	—
Teacher Training	...	17	3	—	—	17	3
TOTAL	...	876	387	149	208	1,025	595
							1,620

(a) Includes 56 student-teachers. (b) Includes 32 student-teachers.

(c) Includes 15 student-teachers. (d) Includes 3 student-teachers.

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL STATISTICS, APRIL, 1967

TYPE OF SCHOOL SCHOOL/COLLEGE	No. of Schools/Colleges	Boys	No. of Pupils Girls	Total	Male	No. of Teachers Female	Total
KINDERGARTEN							
(a) Mission ...	7	158	133	291	—	12	12
(b) Chinese ...	4	385	326	711	—	18	18
(c) B.S.P. Co.	1	18	11	29	—	2	2
TOTAL :	12	561	470	1,031	—	32	32
PRIMARY/PREPARATORY							
(a) Govt. Malay ...	90	8,545	8,085	16,630	582(a)	292(b)	874
(b) Govt. English ...	3	1,481	1,303	2,784	67(c)	44(d)	111
(c) Mission ...	7	1,476	1,221	2,697	13	60	73
(d) Chinese ...	8	2,143	1,844	3,987	47	75	122
(e) B.S.P. Co.	1	76	71	147	1	10	11
TOTAL :	109	13,721	12,524	26,245	710	481	1,191
SECONDARY							
(a) Govt. Malay ...	5	1,506	1,209	2,715	145(e)	15(f)	160
(b) Govt. English ...	3	1,093	540	1,633	65	33	98
(c) Mission ...	7	805	777	1,582	42	24	66
(d) Chinese ...	3	341	170	511	36	4	40
(e) Borneo Chart. Institute	1	50	30	80	2	3	5
TOTAL :	19	3,795	2,726	6,521	290	79	369
VOCATIONAL							
B.S.P. Co. —							
Artisan Training School ...	1	106	—	106	8	—	8
TEACHER TRAINING							
Govt.-Brunei T.T. College ...	1	254	100	354	17	3	20
GRAND TOTAL :	142	18,437	15,820	34,257	1,025	595	1,620
(a) Includes 44 student-teachers.			(b) Includes 15 student-teachers.			(c) Includes 12 student-teachers.	
(d) Includes 17 student-teachers.			(e) Includes 15 student-teachers.			(f) Includes 3 student-teachers.	

APPENDIX III

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOL, APRIL, 1967

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
I. MALAY SCHOOLS (GOVERNMENT)						
<i>Secondary</i>						
BRUNEI TOWN (BRUNEI I)						
1. S.M.M.P.	697	448	1145	67	10	77
2. S.M.J.A.	431	427	858	42	2	44
TUTONG I						
3. S.M.M.P.	183	162	345	20	2	22
BELAIT						
4. S.M.M.P.	155	148	303	12	1	13
TEMBURONG						
5. Bangar	40	24	64	4	—	4
Total, Secondary :	1506	1209	2715	145	15	160
PRIMARY						
BRUNEI TOWN (BRUNEI I)						
6. S.M.J.A., B. Br.)	937	228	1165	55	10	65
7. S.M.J.A., P. Ulak)						
8. S.M.R.I.F.	—	869	869	—	65	65
9. S.M.L.M.	641	—	641	26	7	33
10. Sungai Kebun	308	753	1061	20	23	43
11. Pintu Malim	176	164	340	7	5	12
12. Sultan Lama	92	96	188	4	6	10
Total	2154	2110	4264	112	116	228
BRUNEI II						
13. S.U.A.S., Muara	138	110	248	20	4	24
14. Serasa	60	52	112	2	2	4
15. Mentiri	23	17	40	5	—	5
16. Tanah Jambu	39	37	76	5	1	6
17. Sungai Hanching	110	107	217	14	4	18
18. Delima I	116	113	229	9	7	16
19. Anggerek Desa	199	209	408	17	5	22
20. Lambak	87	83	170	3	4	7
21. Amar Pahlawan	192	175	367	9	10	19
22. Gadong	136	142	278	11	5	16
23. Bunut	195	213	408	6	11	17
24. Bengkurong	14	14	28	5	—	5
25. Kilanas	109	113	222	8	5	13
26. Sengkurong	237	198	433	18	7	25

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1967

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
BRUNEI II (Cont'd.)						
27. Jerudong	39	38	77	5	1	6
28. Kati Mahar	47	58	105	14	—	14
29. Subok	45	39	84	3	1	4
30. Kiulap	64	46	110	4	1	5
31. Kiarong	23	17	40	1	2	3
32. Anak Askar	25	22	47	2	1	3
Total	1898	1803	3701	161	71	232
BRUNEI III						
33. Putat	33	23	56	3	—	3
34. Pengkalan Batu	38	36	74	6	—	6
35. Batu Marang	96	98	194	8	1	9
36. Limau Manis	68	48	116	5	—	5
37. Panchor Murai	35	43	78	5	—	5
38. Menunggol	30	30	60	4	—	4
39. Baru-Baru	30	32	62	3	—	3
40. Masin	35	40	75	4	—	4
41. Dato Gandhi	97	90	187	7	—	7
42. Lumapas	101	100	201	8	2	10
43. Kasat	51	25	76	5	—	5
44. Berbunut	29	23	52	4	—	4
45. Pudak	23	30	53	3	—	3
46. Sungai Besar	23	23	46	4	—	4
Total	689	641	1330	69	3	72
TUTONG I						
47. Muda Hashim	223	216	439	13	9	22
48. Bukit Panggal	23	24	57	2	—	2
49. Kiudang	110	93	203	6	5	11
50. Menengah	19	29	48	3	—	3
51. Kupang	63	53	116	4	—	4
52. Sinaut	150	100	250	5	3	8
53. Bakiau	21	22	43	1	2	3
54. Penanjong	73	106	179	5	4	9
55. Mitus	38	30	68	1	2	3
56. Lamunin	125	93	218	9	2	11
57. Birau	59	54	113	4	2	6
58. Keriam	51	58	109	2	3	5
Total	965	878	1843	55	32	87

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1967

	<i>PUPILS</i>			<i>TEACHERS</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
TUTONG II						
59. Muda Mahkota	20	29	49	1	2	3
60. Bukit Udal	47	46	93	4	1	5
61. Tanjong Maya	129	114	243	7	7	14
62. Layong	76	47	123	5	1	6
63. Panchong	36	36	72	4	1	5
64. Ukong	95	71	166	9	—	9
65. Rambai	60	46	106	7	—	7
66. Kampong Bukit	62	38	100	4	—	4
67. Benutan	43	27	70	5	—	5
68. Supon	31	14	45	3	—	3
69. Belabau	19	16	35	2	—	2
70. Damit Peadong	30	26	56	1	1	2
71. Danau	34	48	82	4	1	5
72. Kesuma Negara	25	25	50	2	2	4
73. Tempuan Telisai	42	55	97	3	—	3
Total	749	638	1387	61	16	77
BELAIT						
74. S.M.A.T.	490	486	976	17	22	39
75. S.M.M.A.	655	743	1398	34	21	55
76. Labi	67	62	129	5	3	8
77. Kuala Balai	18	10	28	1	—	1
78. Rampayoh	35	27	62	2	2	4
79. Sawat	76	56	132	3	—	3
80. Sukang	55	40	95	3	—	3
81. Melilas	27	28	55	2	—	2
82. Lumut	43	29	72	4	—	4
83. Sungai Liang	97	98	195	3	1	4
Total	1563	1579	3142	74	49	123
TEMBURONG						
84. Bangar	139	95	234	7	3	10
85. Bokok	39	43	82	6	—	6
86. Biang	53	30	83	4	—	4
87. Batu Apoi	51	42	93	4	1	5
88. Labu	32	29	61	5	—	5
89. Amo	35	31	66	4	—	4
90. Kinua	31	22	53	3	—	3
91. Belingos	36	39	75	3	—	3

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1967

	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
92. Belais	21	25	46	3	—	3
93. Piasau	24	15	39	3	—	3
94. Senukoh	26	27	53	3	—	3
95. Puni	40	38	78	5	1	6
Total	527	436	963	50	5	55
Grand Total, Primary:	8545	8085	16630	582	292	874
Grand Total, all Malay Schools	10501	9294	19345	727	307	1034
II. GOVT. ENGLISH SCHOOLS						
SECONDARY						
96. S.O.A.S. College	736	106	842	38	7	45
97. A. Abell College	357	179	536	27	7	34
98. S.T.P.R.I.	—	255	255	—	19	19
Total	1093	540	1633	65	33	98
PREPARATORY						
99. S.O.A.S. College	911	—	911	37	5	42
100. A.A.C., Seria & K.B.	485	390	875	24	7	31
A.A.C. Tutong	85	79	164	6	—	6
A.A.C., Total	570	469	1039	30	7	37
101. S.T.P.R.I.	—	834	834	—	32	32
Total	1481	1303	2784	67	44	111
Grand Total, all Govt. English Schools	2574	1843	4417	132	77	209
III. MISSION SCHOOLS (unassisted)						
SECONDARY						
102. St. George's	72	94	166	5	3	8
103. St. Andrew's	169	144	313	8	3	11
104. St. Michael's	276	—	276	9	2	11
105. St. Angela's	—	306	306	2	10	12
106. St. Margaret's	180	135	315	11	4	15
107. St. John's	68	77	145	5	2	7
108. St. James's	40	21	61	2	—	2
Total	805	777	1582	42	24	66

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1967

		<i>PUPILS</i>			<i>TEACHERS</i>		
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>PRIMARY</i>							
109.	St. George's	178	178	356	2	9	11
110.	St. Andrew's	325	231	556	7	9	16
111.	St. Michael's	374	—	374	—	10	10
112.	St. Angela's	—	382	382	—	8	8
113.	St. Margaret's	243	188	431	2	10	12
114.	St. John's	219	133	352	—	9	9
115.	St. James's	137	109	246	2	5	7
Total		1476	1221	2697	13	60	73
<i>KINDERGARTEN</i>							
116.	St. George's	29	22	51	—	1	1
117.	St. Angela's	31	28	59	—	4	4
118.	St. Michael's	25	—	25	—	1	1
119.	St. Angela's	—	32	32	—	2	2
120.	St. Margaret's	34	16	50	—	2	2
121.	St. John's	15	24	39	—	1	1
122.	St. James's	24	11	35	—	1	1
Total		158	133	291	—	12	12
Grand Total, all Mission Schools		2439	2131	4570	55	96	151
<i>IV. CHINESE SCHOOLS (assisted)</i>							
<i>SECONDARY</i>							
123.	C.H.M.S., Br. Town	101	62	163	15	1	16
124.	C.C.M.S., Seria	180	82	262	12	2	14
125.	C.H.M.S., K.B.	60	26	86	9	1	10
Total		341	170	511	36	4	40
<i>PRIMARY</i>							
126.	C.H.M.S., Br. Town	672	621	1293	12	27	39
127.	C.H.S., Kiudang	23	17	40	2	—	2
128.	C.H.S., Tutong	80	64	144	4	1	5
129.	C.L.S., Sg. Liang	81	61	142	2	3	5
130.	C.C.M.S., Seria	794	638	1432	16	27	43
131.	C.H.M.S., K.B.	386	350	736	7	13	20
132.	C.H.S., Labi	93	71	164	3	3	6
133.	P.Y.C.S., Temburong	14	22	36	1	1	2
Total		2143	1844	3987	47	75	122

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1967

		PUPILS			TEACHERS		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
KINDERGARTEN							
134.	C.H.M.S., Br. Town	114	104	218	—	5	5
135.	C.H.S., Tutong	18	18	36	—	1	1
136.	C.C.M.S., Seria	172	141	313	—	6	6
137.	C.H.M.S., K.B.	81	63	144	—	6	6
Total		385	326	711	—	18	18
Grand Total, all all Chinese School		2869	2340	5209	83	97	180
V.	OTHER SCHOOLS (unassisted)						
SECONDARY							
138.	Borneo Char. Inst.	50	30	80	2	3	5
PRIMARY							
139.	Panaga (B.S.P. Co.)	76	71	147	1	10	11
KINDERGARTEN							
140.	Panaga (B.S.P. Co.)	18	11	29	—	2	2
Grand Total, all Other Schools		144	112	256	3	15	18
VI.	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (unassisted)						
141.	Artisan Training						
School (B.S.P. Co.)		106	—	106	8	—	8
VII.	TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE (GOVT.)						
142.	Brunei T.T.C.	254	100	354	17	3	20
SUMMARY							
Malay Schools (Govt.)		10051	9294	19345	727(a)	307(b)	1034
Govt. English Schools		2574	1843	4417	132(c)	77(d)	209
Mission Schools (unassisted)		2439	2131	4570	55	96	151
Chinese Schools (assisted)		2869	2340	5209	83	97	180
Other Schools (unassisted)		144	112	256	3	15	18
Vocational Sch. "		106	—	106	8	—	8
Teacher Training College (Govt.)		254	100	354	17	3	20
Grand Total		18437	15820	34257	1025	595	1620
Total in 1966		16893	14300	31193	811	556	1367
Increase in 1967		1544	1520	3064	214	39	253

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF PUPILS BY RACE, APRIL, 1967

Type of School/ College	MALAY		CHINESE		INDIAN		EUROPEAN		EURASIAN		OTHERS		TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals
Govt. Malay	9810	9129	188	129	5	8	—	—	—	—	48	28	10051	9294	19345
Govt. English	2179	1449	361	350	16	21	—	—	7	6	11	17	2574	1843	4417
Mission	417	257	1624	1532	138	126	3	4	68	34	189	178	2439	2131	4570
Chinese	23	34	2844	2305	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2869	2340	5209
Other non-Govt.	27	14	24	18	2	3	88	75	3	2	—	—	144	112	256
Vocational	44	—	58	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	106	—	106
Teacher Training	226	63	28	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	100	354
TOTAL	12726	10946	5127	4371	162	158	91	79	81	42	250	224	18437	15820	34257

APPENDIX V

ANALYSIS OF PUPILS BY AGE-GROUPS, APRIL, 1967

AGE-GROUP	Kindergarten		Primary/ Preparatory		Secondary		795 Vocational		2726 Teacher Training		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 years and under	214	204	243	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	457	381
6 years	237	164	1532	1414	—	—	—	—	—	—	1769	1578
7 "	86	73	1572	1505	—	—	—	—	—	—	1658	1578
8 "	19	19	1733	1576	—	—	—	—	—	—	1752	1595
9 "	3	7	1719	1667	—	—	—	—	—	—	1722	1674
10 "	1	2	1493	1422	2	2	—	—	—	—	1496	1426
11 "	1	—	1440	1534	17	29	—	—	—	—	1458	1563
12 "	—	1	1325	1255	67	97	—	—	—	—	1392	1353
13 "	—	—	1128	981	225	204	—	—	—	—	1353	1185
14 "	—	—	800	572	504	404	—	—	—	—	1304	976
15 "	—	—	462	264	784	612	—	—	—	—	1246	876
16 "	—	—	186	112	809	531	3	—	4	—	1002	643
17 "	—	—	64	34	637	445	5	—	2	1	708	480
18 "	—	—	19	9	385	249	5	—	27	16	436	274
19 "	—	—	3	2	204	99	13	—	57	26	277	127
20 "	—	—	2	—	103	38	14	—	91	35	210	73
21 "	—	—	—	—	39	11	17	—	50	13	106	24
22 "	—	—	—	—	13	5	16	—	11	6	40	11
23 "	—	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	7	3	23	3
24 "	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	7	—
25 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	4	—	21	—
TOTAL	561	470	13721	12524	3795	2726	106	—	254	100	18437	15820
												34257

APPENDIX VI

TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS, APRIL, 1967

Type of School/College	Total Teachers		Approved Graduate				Non-Graduate O Level or Above				Non-Graduate Below O Level				Student- Teacher			
			Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Teacher			
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
KINDERGARTEN																		
Mission	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	—
Chinese	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	—
B.S.P. Co.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	20	—	—
PRIMARY/																		
PREPARATORY																		
Govt. Malay	582	292	874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	1	4	1	15
Govt. English	67	64	111	1	11	1	2	26	11	—	—	23	1	—	1	33	—	17
Mission	13	60	73	—	—	1	1	5	3	5	23	3	—	—	7	33	—	—
Chinese	47	75	122	1	—	3	2	5	2	28	35	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
B.S.P. Co.	1	10	11	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	710	481	1,191	3	11	5	5	36	22	33	59	329	110	248	242	56	32	32
SECONDARY																		
Govt. Malay	145	15	160	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	119	10	7	—	15	3
Govt. English	65	33	98	28	11	14	6	11	13	4	—	8	2	—	1	—	—	—
Mission	42	24	66	2	5	23	9	1	1	13	7	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Chinese	36	4	40	8	—	21	3	1	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borneo Chart. Inst.	2	3	5	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	290	79	369	38	16	60	19	17	18	21	7	129	12	10	4	15	3	3

APPENDIX VI (Cont'd.)

TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS, APRIL, 1967

Type of School/College	Total Teachers		Approved Graduate				Non-Graduate to O Level or Above				Non-Graduate Below O Level				Student- Teacher			
			Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
VOCATIONAL																		
B.S.P. Co.	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING																		
Govt.-Brunei T.T.C.	17	3	20	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, All Schools and Colleges	1,025	595	1,620	43	27	65	24	57	41	56	74	469	128	264	266	71	35	

APPENDIX VII

TRAINED MALAY TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1967

<i>TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government Malay Primary Schools	302	102	404
Government Malay Secondary Schools	123	12	135
Government English Preparatory/Secondary Schools	31	2	33
Government Teachers Training College	12	1	13
<i>TOTAL</i>	468	117	585

APPENDIX VIII

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS, APRIL, 1967

<i>TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE</i>	<i>Total Pupils</i>	<i>Total Teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-Teacher Ratio</i>
KINDERGARTEN			
Mission	257	12	24.25
Chinese	711	18	39.5
B.S.P. Co.	29	2	14.5
<i>TOTAL</i>	1031	32	32.2
PRIMARY/PREPARATORY			
Government Malay	16630	874	19
Government English	2784	111	25.1
Mission	2697	73	36.9
Chinese	3987	122	32.7
B.S.P. Co.	147	11	13.4
<i>TOTAL</i>	26245	1191	22
SECONDARY			
Government Malay	2715	160	17
Government English	1633	98	16.7
Mission	1582	66	24
Chinese	511	40	12.8
Borneo Chart. Inst.	80	5	16
<i>TOTAL</i>	6521	369	17.7
VOCATIONAL			
B.S.P. Co.—Artisan Training School ...	106	8	13.25
TEACHER TRAINING			
Government—Brunei T.T.C.	354	20	17.7
<i>TOTAL, All Schools and Colleges</i> ...	34257	1620	21.1

APPENDIX VI (Cont'd.)

TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS, APRIL, 1967

Type of School/College	Total Teachers			Approved Graduate				Non-Graduate to O Level or Above				Non-Graduate Below O Level				Student- Teacher			
				Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Teacher			
	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
VOCATIONAL																			
B.S.P. Co.	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
TEACHER TRAINING																			
Govt.-Brunei T.T.C.	17	3	20	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL, All Schools and Colleges	1,025	595	1,620	43	27	65	24	57	41	56	74	469	128	264	266	71	35		

APPENDIX VII

TRAINED MALAY TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1967

<i>TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government Malay Primary Schools	302	102	404
Government Malay Secondary Schools	123	12	135
Government English Preparatory/Secondary Schools	31	2	33
Government Teachers Training College	12	1	13
<i>TOTAL</i>	468	117	585

APPENDIX VIII

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS, APRIL, 1967

<i>TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE</i>	<i>Total Pupils</i>	<i>Total Teachers</i>	<i>Pupil-Teacher Ratio</i>
KINDERGARTEN			
Mission	257	12	24.25
Chinese	711	18	39.5
B.S.P. Co.	29	2	14.5
<i>TOTAL</i>	1031	32	32.2
PRIMARY/PREPARATORY			
Government Malay	16630	874	19
Government English	2784	111	25.1
Mission	2697	73	36.9
Chinese	3987	122	32.7
B.S.P. Co.	147	11	13.4
<i>TOTAL</i>	26245	1191	22
SECONDARY			
Government Malay	2715	160	17
Government English	1633	98	16.7
Mission	1582	66	24
Chinese	511	40	12.8
Borneo Chart. Inst.	80	5	16
<i>TOTAL</i>	6521	369	17.7
VOCATIONAL			
B.S.P. Co.—Artisan Training School ...	106	8	13.25
TEACHER TRAINING			
Government—Brunei T.T.C.	354	20	17.7
<i>TOTAL, All Schools and Colleges</i> ...	34257	1620	21.1

APPENDIX IX

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1967

1. MALAYSIAN L.C.E., 1967 (MALAY-MEDIUM)

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Grade A</i>	<i>Grade B</i>	<i>Total full LCE Passes</i>	<i>Passed in at least one Subjects</i>	<i>Failed in all Subjects</i>	<i>Total Candidates examined</i>
S.M.M.P.	268	3	271	95	—	366
Private	153	8	161	161	1	323
TOTAL	421	11	432	256	1	689

2. MALAYSIAN L.C.E., 1967 (ENGLISH-MEDIUM)

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Grade A</i>	<i>Grade B</i>	<i>Total full LCE Passes</i>	<i>Passed in at least one Subjects</i>	<i>Failed in all Subjects</i>	<i>Total Candidates examined</i>
S.O.A.S.C.	87	9	96	38	1	135
A.A.C.	91	3	94	18	—	112
S.T.P.R.I.	29	4	33	31	—	64
St. Andrew's	15	5	20	67	1	88
St. Angela's	29	6	35	24	1	60
St. George's	11	2	13	11	1	25
St. John's	21	1	22	10	—	32
St. Margaret's	26	5	31	45	—	76
St. Michael's	31	5	36	30	—	66
Private	4	1	5	45	5	55
TOTAL	344	41	385	319	9	713

3. JOINT CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/MALAYSIAN CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (ENGLISH-MEDIUM)/G.C.E. O LEVEL, 1967.

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Div. I</i>	<i>Div. II</i>	<i>Div. III</i>	<i>Total O Level</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates examined</i>
S.O.A.S.C.	8	10	17	32	67	49	116
A.A.C.	2	10	22	11	45	9	54
St. Andrew's	—	—	6	10	16	10	26
St. Angela's	9	11	11	—	31	—	31
St. Margaret's	—	7	8	17	32	14	46
St. Michael's	9	8	5	5	27	6	33
Private	—	1	13	30	44	56	100
TOTAL	28	47	82	105	262	144	406

4. MALAYSIAN CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (MALAY-MEDIUM)/G.C.E. O LEVEL, 1967.

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Div. III</i>	<i>G.C.E.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates examined</i>
		<i>O Level</i>	<i>Passed</i>		
Private	4	11	15	7	22

5. CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/G.C.E. A LEVEL, 1967.

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>H.S.C.</i>	<i>G.C.E.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates examined</i>
		<i>A Level</i>	<i>Passed</i>		
S.O.A.S.C.	3	10	13	3	16
Private	—	6	6	4	10
<i>TOTAL</i>	3	16	19	7	26

6. CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1967.

<i>SCHOOL</i>	<i>Passed</i>			<i>Failed</i>			<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chung Hwa, Br. Town	10	7	17	5	4	9	15	11	26
Chung Ching, Seria	25	8	33	2	4	6	27	12	39
Chung Hwa, K. Belait	14	3	17	3	3	6	17	6	23
<i>TOTAL</i>	49	18	67	10	11	21	59	29	88

7. CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1967.

<i>SCHOOL</i>	<i>Passed</i>			<i>Failed</i>			<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chung Hwa, Br. Town	10	1	11	5	1	6	15	2	17
Chung Ching, Seria	17	7	24	3	2	5	20	9	29
<i>TOTAL</i>	27	8	35	8	3	11	35	11	46

8. LONDON G.C.E. O LEVEL, 1967.

<i>SESSION</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
					<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Candidates Examined</i>
June	...	...	...	...	16	21	37

9. LONDON G.C.E. A LEVEL, 1967.

<i>SESSION</i>					<i>Total Passed</i>	<i>Total Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
June	...	...	...	...	10	6	16

10. LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION, MAY, 1967.

<i>STAGE & SUBJECT</i>					<i>Total Passed</i>	<i>Total Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
STAGE I							
Typewriting	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
STAGE II							
Typewriting	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
STAGE III							
Typewriting	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Company Law	...	...	...	...	3	—	3

11. ROYAL SOCIETY OF ART EXAMINATIONS, 1967.

<i>STAGE & SUBJECT</i>					<i>Total Passed</i>	<i>Total Failed</i>	<i>Total Candidates Examined</i>
STAGE I							
Typewriting	...	...	...	...	7	24	31
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	2	12	14
English for Foreigners	...	...	...	...	3	20	23
English Language	...	...	...	...	—	15	15
STAGE II							
Typewriting	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
English for Foreigners	...	...	...	...	5	12	17
English Language	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
STAGE III							
Typewriting	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
English for Foreigners	...	...	...	...	2	10	12
English Language	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

12. CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS, 1967.

<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Candidates Examined</i>
Mathematics 'A'	1	2	3
Mathematics 'B'	—	1	1
Engineering Drawing	—	1	1
Engineering Science	1	5	6
Electrical Engineering, Practical	—	1	1
Telecommunications Principle 'A'	2	2	4
Telecommunications Principle 'B'	1	—	1
Advanced Telecommunications and Electrical Principles II ...	—	2	2

APPENDIX X

OVERSEAS STUDENTS, JUNE, 1967

I. GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

COURSE	Malaysia		Singapore		Britain		Canada		Australia		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Post-GRADUATE												
Medicine ...					1	—					1	—
TOTAL ...					1	—					1	—
2. GRADUATE												
Arts ...												
Civil Engineering ...	1	—			1	—			1	—	2	—
Economics ...					1	—			1	—	2	—
Economics and Political School			1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	5	—
Electrical Engineering ...					1	—			1	—	1	—
Engineering ...					1	—			1	—	1	—
Forestry ...					2	—			1	—	2	—
Law ...					3	—			1	—	2	—
Medicine ...					3	—			1	—	4	—
Public Administration									2	—	5	—
Unspecified ...							1	—	1	—	1	—
									2	—	3	—
TOTAL ...	1	—	1	—	13	—	2	—	11	—	28	—

COURSE	Malaysia		Singapore		Britain		Canada		Australia		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3. NON-GRADUATE												
Accountancy					1	—			1	—	1	—
Agriculture					1	—			1	—	1	—
Architecture					2	—			2	—	2	—
Art					2	—			2	—	2	—
Construction and Civil Engineering					1	—			1	—	1	—
Education					14	8			14	8	22	
Electrical Engineering					1	—			1	—	1	—
Engineering					1	—			1	—	1	—
Radio and Electrical					1	—			1	—	1	—
Technical					1	—			1	—	1	—
TOTAL					25	8			25	8	33	
4. VOCATIONAL												
Nursing					—	5			—	5	5	5
TOTAL					—	5			—	5	5	5
5. SCHOOL												
Secondary Malay			31	29					31	29	60	
Secondary English			86	11					86	11	97	
TOTAL			117	40					117	40	157	
GRAND TOTAL, GOVERNMENT	1	—	118	40	39	13	2	—	11	—	171	53
											224	

II. NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

COURSE AND SOURCE OF AWARD		Malaysia		Britain		Canada		Australia		U.S.A.		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. POST-GRADUATE													
(i) Commonwealth													
Education			1	—					1	—
2. GRADUATE													
(i) Commonwealth													
Education			—	1					—	1
(iii) B.S.P. Co.													
Law	2	—							2	—
Electrical Engineering	1	—							1	—
TOTAL	3	—							3	—
(iii) East-West Centre													
Science					1	—			1	—
TOTAL GRADUATE	3	—	—	1	1	—			4	1
3. NON-GRADUATE													
(i) Commonwealth													
Civil Engineering	1	—							1	—
Education	3	4							3	4
TOTAL	4	4							4	4

COURSE AND SOURCE OF AWARD		Malaysia		Britain		Canada		Australia		U.S.A.		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(ii)	Colombo Plan Engineering ...	...	...					1	—			1	—
(iii)	B.S.P. Co.												
	Electrical Engineering ...	2	—							2	—	2	—
	Mechanical Engineering ...	2	—							2	—	2	—
		4	—							4	—	4	—
(iv)	Shell Technical Scholarship												
	Surveying ...	...	...	1	—					1	—	1	—
	TOTAL NON GRADUATE	5	—	4	4			1	—	10	4	14	
	GRAND TOTAL, NON-GOVT.	5	—	7	4	1	1	1	—	15	5	20	

III. PRIVATE STUDENTS

COURSE	Singapore		Hong Kong		Taiwan		Japan		Britain		Canada		Australia		U.S.A.		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Post-GRADUATE																		
Nutrition ...																	1	—
Science ...											1	—					2	—
TOTAL ...									1	—	1	—					2	—

COURSE	Singapore		Hong Kong		Taiwan		Japan		Britain		Canada		Australia		U.S.A.		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2. GRADUATE																			
Accountancy, Banking, Statistics ...	1	—			5	4									—	1	6	5	11
Agriculture ...					2	1											2	1	3
Chemical Engineering ...					1	—											1	—	1
Chemistry ...					1	1											2	2	4
Chinese Literature ...			—	1	2	1											1	1	2
Civil Engineering ...					8	—											8	—	8
Commerce ...					1	1							—	1			1	2	3
Economics ...	1	—			1	—							1	—			2	1	3
Education ...					—	2	1	—									—	2	2
Electrical Engineering ...			1	—	2	—											4	—	4
Engineering ...									1	—	1	—					2	—	2
Foreign Languages ...	1	—			1	5											2	5	7
Health Education ...					1	—											1	—	1
Journalism ...					1	1											1	1	2
Law ...									2	1							2	1	3
Mathematics ...					—	1											—	1	1
Mechanical Engineering ...					3	—											3	—	3
Medicine ...					3	1					1	—					4	1	5
Pharmacy ...					—	1							1	—			1	1	2
Political Science ...	1	—															1	—	1
Science ...									1	1			—	1			1	2	3
Social Science ...					—	1											—	1	1
Unclassified ...											1	1					1	1	2
TOTAL ...	3	1	1	1	32	20	1	—	4	2	3	1	2	2	—	1	46	28	74
3. NON-GRADUATE																			
Accountancy ...									—	1			1	—			1	1	2
Agriculture ...													5	—			5	—	5
Architecture ...									1	—							1	—	1
Business Studies ...									4	—							4	—	4
Domestic Engineering ...									—	1							—	—	1
Education ...														1			—	1	1
Electrical Engineering ...									1	—							1	—	1
Engineering ...									1	—							1	—	1
Technical ...					1	—							1	—			2	—	2
Unclassified ...	3	—											1	—			4	—	4
TOTAL ...	3	—			1	—			7	2			8	1			19	3	22
4. VOCATIONAL																			
Nursing ...					—	1			—	31			—	2			—	34	34
Physiotherapy ...									—	1							—	1	1
TOTAL ...					—	1			—	32			—	2			—	35	35
5. SCHOOL																			
Secondary ...									2	2			3	—			5	2	7
GRAND TOTAL, PRIVATE ...	6	1	1	1	33	21	1	—	14	38	4	1	15	5	—	1	72	68	140

IV. SUMMARY

COURSE			Malaysia		Singapore		Hong Kong		Taiwan		Japan		Britain		Canada		Australia		U.S.A.		Total		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1.	Post-Graduate	...											2	—	2	—					4	—	4
2.	Graduate	...	1	—	4	1	1	1	32	20	1	—	20	2	5	2	13	2	1	1	78	29	107
3.	Non-Graduate	...	5	—	3	—			1	—			36	14			9	1			54	15	69
4.	Vocational	...							—	1			—	37			—	2			—	40	40
5.	School	...			117	40							2	2			3	—			122	42	164
GRAND TOTAL, GOVT.																							
NON-GOVT. & PRIVATE			6	—	124	41	1	1	33	21	1	—	60	55	7	2	25	5	1	1	258	126	384

APPENDIX XI

ADULT EDUCATION, 1967

I. MALAY-MEDIUM

(i) ENROLMENT AND STAFF, JUNE, 1967.

COURSE	ENROLMENT			STAFF		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Literacy/Basic Education	700	1,657	2,357	93	48	141
Malay for Non-Malays	130	107	237	14	1	15
Domestic Subjects	—	690	690	—	14	14
Secondary Education	177	79	256	33	3	36
Typing	58	21	79	5	—	5
Shorthand	184	55	239	8	—	8
TOTAL	1,249	2,609	3,858	153	66	219

(ii) LOCAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED, 1967.

COURSE	Stage	No. of Certificates
Literacy/Basic Education	Elementary	409
	Advanced	105
Malay for Non-Malays	Stage III	29
Typing	Elementary	20
	Intermediate	18
	Advanced	6
Shorthand	Elementary	9
	Intermediate	—
	Advanced	2

(iii) MALAYSIA LOWER CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION, 1967.

Grade A	Grade B	Total full LCE passes	Passed in at least one subject
90	4	94	87

ADULT EDUCATION, 1967 (Cont.)

II. ENGLISH MEDIUM

(i) ENROLEMENT AND STAFF, JUNE, 1967.

COURSE	ENROLMENT			STAFF		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Primary English	565	146	711	18	3	21
Junior Secondary English	175	75	250	9	4	13
G.C.E. O Level Subjects	70	29	99	4	—	4
Cambridge School Cert.	71	8	79	9	1	10
Typewriting	40	53	93	1	1	2
Shorthand	27	15	42	1	1	2
Book-keeping	15	8	23	1	—	1
TOTAL	963	334	1,297	43	10	53

(ii) LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE CERTIFICATES AWARDED, 1967.

Level	No. of Certificates
Primary Standard II	135
Primary Standard IV	68
Primary Standard VI	78
Secondary Form 1	36
Secondary Form 2	35

(ii) PUBLIC EXAMINATION SUCCESSES, 1967.

Figures of successful private candidates in English-medium public examinations in 1967 are given in Appendix IX. These include candidates from Adult Education classes.

(b) LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE INSTITUTE

Introduction :

Nineteen Sixty-seven can be taken as an important year for the Language and Literature Institute Brunei, for on 24th August of that year the Institute moved into its new premises at Jalan Elizabeth. Even though the Institute's staff now work in the new office the official opening of the building has been postponed to 29th September the following year because the building has yet to be equipped fully.

Changes in staff are stated below under Establishment. Previously there was only one officer in charge of the Terminology, Research and compiling Sections, but in 1967 each section was provided with a special officer.

All work was done in past years according to the policy of this Department which is based on Constitutional Laws, 1959 Section 82 (1), but there is work still to be carried out owing to the absence of a qualified officer. Progress achieved by each section is as follows :

Establishment Section :

In 1967 this Department was allocated \$448,417.00 of which \$285,917.00 was provided for 45 posts including some additional posts which were approved. These are :—

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (a) Language Officer | 1 |
| (b) Clerk B Section | 2 |

In addition to these the Department also get 7 additional posts which were not included in the Budget but were also approved. They are :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (a) Research Officer | 1 |
| (b) Assistant Compiling Officer | 1 |
| (c) Proof Reader | 1 |
| (d) Binder | 1 |
| (e) Typist | 3 |

Out of 17 vacancies in the total of 52 posts, only 9 posts were filled although they were advertised throughout 1967.

From the sum of \$285,919.00 provided for staff, \$38,000.00 was taken for other purposes. *Viz* \$23,000.00 for payment of light and power in the new building and \$15,000.00 for compiling a Book which cost \$23,000.00. In addition to \$27,473.00 which the Department get for the cost of printing, it also received \$19,053.00 from the sales of books and magazines in and out of the country. The total amount from the sale of books and magazines is \$31,526.07.

Publication Section :

Besides issuing the following quarterly magazines :

BAHANA, which is in literary form;

BERIGA, consisting of light educational matters for adult reading;

MEKAR, a book for children;

This section also successfully produced the following books for children written by Assistant Editor Awang Muslim Burmat. They are :

ARNAB LUMBA LARI DENGAN KURA2;

SI-HITAM;

SI-HIJAU;

SI-KURAI DAN SI-BINTEK;

BURONG HANTU DENGAN KELAWAR;

The publication of the above titles proved popular in and out of the country. Apart from the publications mentioned above, preparations were also made to publish :

6 books "Bukan Latehan dan Peta Kasar" by Thomas Pickles; part I, II, III, V, VII, VIII;

1 standard book "Ilmu Alam Brunei";

1 Atlas Kebangsaan Brunei;

1 Book concerning the principles of Economics.

This Section has also compiled a book "Nuzul Al-Quran" issued by the Religious Affairs Department in December, 1967.

The new spelling system which had been approved by the neighbouring Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia, to some extent, influenced the publications of the Language and Literature Institute. The Brunei Government has still to decide whether it will adopt the new spelling system or not.

Translation Section :

Although the work of this section had increased owing to co-operation of the Language and Literature Institute with other departments, it still has only three officers to carry out the work and one of them is frequently asked to deal with important government correspondence.

The Main work carried out by this section is :—

- (a) To translate educational books for primary and secondary schools and training courses.
- (b) To translate the Establishment forms, assist in preparing memoranda and government circulars.
- (c) To translate articles concerning Building, Economics, Agriculture, General Knowledge, World Politics, Religion and Philosophy, Literature and Culture.

The Actual Work done is as follows :—

- (a) Four Educational books translated from Japanese into Malay.
- (b) Several educational text books for special training in Malarial Eradication were translated from English into Malay.
- (c) In the compiling of "BERIGA" and "MEKAR" translation of articles were made among others from various Western languages.

Building Construction and Economics	...	14	articles
General Knowledge	... ..	7	articles
World Politics	... ..	15	articles
Education	... ..	3	articles
Religious and Philosophy	... ..	3	articles
Literature and Culture	... ..	4	articles
Others	... ..	4	articles

Total 50 articles

Besides these, translations were also made of articles concerning :—

Construction	...	...	...	...	2
General Knowledge	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	1
Total					5

- (d) Various forms for the Establishment and information for the Fishery and State Financial Departments and memoranda for Establishment and Industries.

In view of the work being done by this Section and in order to preserve what it has achieved, it is desirable that its staff should broaden their knowledge of foreign languages and have experience in any matters that require translation.

Terminology Section :

The Terminology Committee has produced terminologies for the establishment and its members were temporarily released from attending meetings since 17th July, 1967. The terminologies have been published in the magazine "Bahana" (a daily issue).

At the end of 1966 three more terminology committees were formed. They were for Economics, Education and Enactments. The results achieved were as follows :—

<i>Field</i>	<i>Number of meetings held</i>	<i>Total terminologies coined</i>
Economics	13	242
Enactments	17	962
Education	4	—

The Terminology Committee for Education after facing several difficulties in technical terms decided to continue using terminologies from Malaysia because most books on science that are being used in Brunei schools come from Malaysia. Further meetings will only be held when it is necessary.

Compiling Section :

Work in this section was interrupted because the Assistant Compiling Officer went on a course at the Malayan University, Kuala Lumpur. Work that had been done up to the end of 1967 included words and terminologies of the old Brunei language and totalled about 2,000.

Apart from compiling rural words, a proposal to form a dictionary for children was made and a Committee was set up for that purpose. The Committee was able to list about 2,000 words. In general, work cannot be increased owing to lack of staff.

Education :

Qualified staff in this section is also insufficient. But work had been done in compiling documents, manuscripts and details concerning :—

- (a) Customs and usages.
- (b) Brunei History.
- (c) Old stories and folklores.
- (d) Traditions.
- (e) Arts and crafts.
- (f) Language and local dialects, etc.
- (g) Other matters.

In the above work, microfilm, tape and various media were used.

Library Section :

The main aim of the Language and Literature Institute is to make its Library section into a Civic Library so that the people of Brunei can have the chance of borrowing and reading books. This section is divided into :—

- (a) Adult Library.
- (b) Reference Library.
- (c) Children Library.
- (d) Mobile Library.

There are six officers in this section :— A Librarian, three Assistant Librarians and two Attendants. In the meantime a Book Binder and a driver also work temporarily in the library.

The functions of this library are to collect books and material regarding Malay literature and culture and books concerning the languages of the world. It also collects books, magazines and releases in such fields as science, education, economy, history, politics, philosophy, technical knowledge, religion and others including dictionaries encyclopaedias and atlases.

This library operates the "Dewey Decimal" system. There are about 22,750 books in this library including the stock carried by the mobile library.

Language Development Section :

The main aim of this section is to encourage the use of the Malay language by the public. There are two methods of doing this :—

Firstly projects are linked with any language development. Secondly direction and encouragement are given indirectly to every language development.

The use of Malay Language in Shops and Commercial Buildings :

From time to time officers of this section visit and advise shopkeepers regarding the use of the Malay Language in their shops. As was reported in 1966, shopkeepers and commercial firms have cooperated with this section. In 1967 this section received mainly applications for help to translate commercial forms, receipts and etc. though this is not really the work of this section. It was only able to coin terminologies in Malay from the English language for forms and receipts and then it is up to the shopkeepers of commercial companies to get their forms and receipts to include the terminologies given.

This section also helped in translating forms for various Governmental Departments which do not have their own translators.

The use of Malay in Cinemas :

In every cinemas throughout the state, before the show commences, a slide is shown to remind patrons to use the Malay language every day. In this matter, cinema managers have given their cooperation. And from time to time the managers are asked for their cooperation to use the Malay language for slides of any commercial advertisement. This has proved satisfactory.

Posters and Stickers :

There is not much change in this section compared with the previous year. Form time to time street posters were renewed and sometimes new ones were set up where the public may see them. Stickers for cars were given free.

The main aim is to put up posters and stickers to remind the public that Malay is the official language. In time to come when the public recognises Malay as the official language (as was the aim of the 1959 Constitution) posters and stickers will no longer be needed. As a result of the effort by the Government towards this goal, the purpose will be achieved soon. One of these methods is the use of Malay on traffic lights throughout the state.

Language and Cultural Development on the Air :

The relationship of the Language and Literature Institute Brunei with the public continues to grow since language is a branch of culture and culture pictures the livelihood of the people of a country. The broadcast of language and cultural developments, aims to give opportunity for the people to think for themselves about questions of language and culture. During 1967, 14 talks on these subjects were broadcast.

Staff Training :

The Language and Literature Institute endeavours to send its staff overseas for training so that they will acquire knowledge and experience needed for their work. The following officers are undergoing training :

- (1) Ak. Asmalee bin Pg. Ahmad,
(Artist), 34 Leinster Square, Brunei House,
Bayswater, London W.2.

- (2) Awang Ahmad bin Ghafar,
Assistant Organiser of Language Development,
Malayan University,
Kuala Lumpur,
for Malay Study for the Academic Year 1967/68.
- (3) Awang Tamin bin Abdullah,
Assistant Librarian,
Malayan University,
Kuala Lumpur.
Malay Study for the Academic Year 1967/68.

(c) MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT

There is an Assistant Minister for Medical and Health affairs.

The Director of Medical Services is the Head of the Medical and Health Department and is responsible for the clinical and preventive Public Health Services within the State.

He is, in addition, the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Registrar of Medical Practitioners and Dentists and the Registrar of Midwives. He is also the Licensing Officer under the Poisons Enactment. He is gazetted as the Port Health Officer and is directly responsible for administering the following laws in Brunei :—

1. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment.
2. The Births and Deaths Registration Enactment (1923).
3. The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Enactment (1956).
4. The Midwives Enactment (1955).
5. The Dangerous Drugs Enactment (1956).
6. Poisons Enactment (1956).

As head of the Government Medical and Health Services, he is responsible for the planning, programming and implementation of the national health programme, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Development.

The senior staff of the Medical and Health Department now includes in addition to the Director of Medical Services :—

- (a) 7 Clinical Specialists
- (b) 2 Medical Officers of Health
- (c) 14 Medical Officers
- (d) 3 Dental Officers
- (e) 1 Pharmaceutical Chemist
- (f) 2 Matrons
- (g) 1 Sister Tutor

- (h) 1 Midwifery Tutor
- (i) 2 Physiotherapists
- (j) 1 Malariologist
- (k) 2 WHO Malaria Consultants

General Medical Services :

The General Medical Services to the State are provided through several hospitals, outdoor clinics, travelling dispensaries, and a Flying Doctor Service.

The State is divided into 4 Administrative Districts. Of these, Brunei District includes the Capital, Brunei Town, in which is located the Headquarters of the Medical and Health Department and the largest State Hospital. Most Clinical Specialists are attached to the latter and visit other parts of the State periodically.

There is a busy District Hospital of 94 beds at Kuala Belait in Belait District; and a small District Hospital of 16 beds at Bangar in Temburong District.

Administrative and clinical medical staff including Specialists are maintained in Brunei Town and to a lesser degree in Kuala Belait.

A recent innovation is the posting of two Medical Officers to Tutong Town whose responsibility is the care of Tutong District.

A Doctor visits the District Hospital at Bangar in Temburong District, regularly.

The main State Hospital is the General Hospital, Brunei Town, and provides a full range of up-to-date medical facilities. In the year under consideration, this hospital had 212 functioning beds. There was, however, under construction a modern but small psychiatric unit.

The Government in 1967 provided a Budget of B\$7,082,815.

Specialist Clinical Services are available at Brunei Town where there are two Specialist Physicians, a Specialist Surgeon, an Ophthalmologist, an Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and an Anaesthetist.

One of the Specialist Physicians is a Specialist Chest Physician.

A Specialist Surgeon is stationed at the District Hospital, Kuala Belait, where appreciable enhancement of surgical facilities were being constructed in 1967.

Female Clinics throughout the State are in the care of Lady Medical Officers.

Treatment of mental patients is in the hands of a Medical Officer experienced in this speciality who has also attached to him an experienced Mental Health Sister. Two members of the Brunei Nursing Staff were under training in 1967 in mental health nursing in the United Kingdom.

Movement of patients to the main hospital centre is by ambulance along the main road and subsidiary roads; and by outboard engine boats along the main waterways. From the remote kampongs (villages) patients are lifted to the nearest hospital by the Flying Doctor Helicopter, which is provided by the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company makes an important contribution to the care of the sick of the State. The Company has a well staffed hospital at Kuala Belait of 85 beds. A new hospital was under construction during 1967. In the main, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Hospital and clinics serve the oilfield population. Brunei Shell Petroleum Company also provides public health services within its area. Excellent cooperation between the Brunei Shell Petroleum Medical Department and the Government Medical and Health Department has always been maintained.

The Flying Doctor Service :

This Service, conducted by helicopter, was introduced in 1965 and has made possible the provision of modern medical facilities to all kampongs (villages) in the remote parts of the State. Many of these were previously, completely isolated for long periods in every year.

The Flying Doctor Team usually consists of a doctor, a mid-wife and a nurse. They go out on a regular service three times a week; and also frequently attend emergencies when these occur.

The basis of the organization of the Service is the division of the 268 rural kampongs (villages) into 24 groups. In each group one kampong is called the Key Kampong and is the main kampong visited: the remaining kampongs feed their patients to the Key Kampong. However, exigencies permitting, some of the feeding kampongs are also visited.

Two days before each flight the public is informed, by radio announcement, when and where the Flying Doctor Team will visit so that patients and pregnant women can be assembled.

A good radio intercommunication system has been established, and this allows information to be readily conveyed to the Flying Doctor about any emergency which may occur.

Training :

Two Brunei medical students qualified as Medical Practitioners during 1967 and were expected to join the Brunei Medical and Health Department on completion of their years' post-graduate pre-registration housemanship. When they join the Department, they will be the first Brunei Doctors ever to have qualified.

There are a number of other Brunei students who are studying medicine; and also a number who are training as nurses abroad. Of these, the majority are in receipt of Government Scholarship grants.

Within the State is a School of Nursing in the charge of a Sister Tutor. There is also a School of Midwifery in the care of a qualified Midwifery Sister Tutor.

The Medical Department Overseas Training and Scholarship Committee makes recommendations to Government periodically of various medical staff for post-graduate qualification courses as

Ward Sisters, Psychiatric Nurses and in other nursing specialties. School Dental Nurses and Dental Mechanics are usually trained at the Dental Training School in Penang.

Laboratory Technicians and Public Health Inspectors are currently under training in Singapore. Junior Public Health Inspectors undergo a course of training in the State.

Recruitment into the Medical and Health Department from the State, being restricted because of the State's limited population, has often been achieved by advertisement, from overseas territories; and of course from Brunei State, if available.

The Dental Services :

In addition to the main Dental Clinics at the General Hospital, Brunei Town, and at the District Hospital, Kuala Belait, there are many school dental clinics in operation, 15 of which were brought into use in 1966, and are fully equipped.

Many dental patients, young and old, are brought to Brunei Town for dental treatment under the auspices of the Flying Doctor Service.

Refresher Courses for Dental Mechanics have been organised with the cooperation of the Dental Training School in Penang.

School Medical Services :

A very experienced School Medical Health Officer has been recruited and the School Health Service was inaugurated in May, 1967.

With the complete cooperation of the Education Department, a preliminary survey of the schools in the State of Brunei was conducted by the School Medical Health Officer. There were 108 schools including Malay Primary and Secondary, Government English and Private and Chinese Schools, with a total pupil population of 31,193 at the end of 1966. The latter is about 25% of the total population of the State. The School Health Service is concerned with the following activities :—

- (a) School Sanitation
- (b) Medical Inspection

- (c) Control of Communicable Diseases
- (d) Correction of defects
- (e) Health Education

Considerable progress has been made since the commencement of this Service.

Malaria and Malaria Eradication Project :

Malaria has been recorded since 1921 as a serious problem in parts of Brunei, although it has been reported to be slight or absent from some other parts.

A systematic malaria survey was done in 1952 and 1953 by an Australian Malaria Survey Team and Specialists from the World Health Organisation. Following this, Government carried out anti-malaria activities which include DDT house spraying and anti-malaria drugs distribution from 1953 to 1962. In 1962 WHO recommended to Government the institution of a National Malaria Eradication Project with assistance from WHO. An agreement was signed between the Government and WHO, on 7th May, 1962. A Malaria Adviser was assigned to Brunei by WHO on 20th May, 1962. In addition a WHO Sanitarian was sent to Brunei as a Junior Adviser. During 1966 the National Malaria Eradication Project was actively engaged in the "Attack Phase" of eradication which continued until the end of the year. In 1967 the State of Brunei entered into the "Consolidation Phase".

The Project staff were assisted by two WHO Advisers (one of them a Sanitarian), who were responsible for the original inception and administration of the National Malaria Eradication Project. It should be recorded that the Junior Adviser (a Sanitarian) was also of great service to the Medical and Health Department in the training of Junior Health Inspectors in General Hygiene.

Government approved a total expenditure of B\$5,504,670 for a five-year period 1963 to 1968.

The National Malaria Eradication Project is provided with a Headquarters building including offices, laboratories, map making room and a conference room.

It has also ample vehicles and riverine transport.

During 1967 22,586 blood slides were examined. Of these only 23 blood slides were found to be positive.

General Public Health Cover :

There was a Cholera Epidemic in the State of Brunei in 1965. Since then, every effort is made to maintain a high standard of immunisation against this disease within the State. Special care is taken to ensure a high standard of immunisation in time for the Annual Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Sultan, when large congregations of people occur. In October, 1967, His Highness the Sultan abdicated in favour of his eldest son. It was therefore necessary to anticipate the large congregations of people which would occur for His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations and also for the period of Celebrations of His Highness' Coronation. This entails initiation of the immunisation programme several months before the expected great events.

The Flying Doctor Service inoculates all villagers requiring immunisation. This is a permanent service.

Particular attention is paid to reports of Cholera in neighbouring territories and to information received from the WHO. In 1967 a total of 97,673 Cholera inoculations were given in the State.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED IN 1967

(AND COMPARISON WITH 1965 AND 1966)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

<i>International Classification</i>		1965	1966	1967
A 1	Cholera	92	—	—
A 2- 3	Typhoid, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections	22	3	29
A 4	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	38	12	10
A 5	Enteric and other diarrhoeal diseases	64	267	3

A 6-10	Tuberculosis (all forms)	304	171	156
A14	Leprosy	—	—	3
A15	Diphtheria	31	17	8
A16	Whooping cough	4	4	1
A17	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	18	—	1
A19	Meningococcal infection	5	—	—
A20	Tetanus	—	—	3
A21	Sepsis of pregnancy	2	4	—
A22	Acute poliomyelitis	6	—	1
A25	Measles	438	70	12
A28	Infectious hepatitis	17	—	2
A29	Chickenpox	667	142	242
A29	Mumps	7	3	9
A30	Typhus and other rickettsiosis	2	1	—
A34-36	Syphilis (all forms)	7	—	1
A38	Gonococcal infections	8	—	—
A41	Filarial infection	—	—	1
A44	Malaria	96	26	23
A44	Leptospirosis	3	—	—

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATIONS

Water Supply :

Plans continue to mature for the improvement of piped water supply to the large urban centres, and more particularly in Brunei Town, in which the demands have been increased so greatly.

The increased demands in Brunei Town are related to the increased immigrant population and to the presence of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

Sewerage :

Rural areas continue to use bore-hole latrines.

New houses, specially those being built under Government auspices, and with Government loans, are required to have septic tanks provided.

Plans for the new sewerage system in urban Brunei Town have matured to the point at which construction will soon commence.

Plans for the sewerage system in urban Kuala Belait have also been completed.

Garbage disposal is by collection, dumping and by neutralisation by "burning off".

Port Health Work :

A very close watch continues to be maintained on all incoming travellers into the State; and when necessary, on all incoming food supplies.

In this, close cooperation has been maintained with, and always received, from the Marine Department.

The State Agricultural Department's Veterinary Officer maintains close contact with the Medical and Health Department, thereby coordinating action in the control of importation of animals which may harbour diseases communicable to mankind.

General Government Health Observations :

The School Health (Medical) Service having been initiated, it is intended that the health of every child should be documented from the moment it is born; throughout the pre-school years at the Child Health Clinics; and through the School Medical Service in continuity until the adult state is reached.

Maternity Services :

Active anti-natal and post-natal services are maintained throughout the State. These are in the care of qualified Health Sisters, assisted by Midwives and Health Nurses. The welfare of infants is also supervised at these clinics, in which the usual immunisations are provided.

A domiciliary Midwifery Service takes care of those midwifery patients who give birth in their own homes.

Abnormal cases are sent to hospital; and in great emergency, are moved to hospital from outlying kampongs, by helicopter.

The maternal mortality during 1967, including deaths among women during pregnancy and child birth total 6, giving a maternal death rate of 1.37 per 1000 live births.

The following Tables summarise the maternity work done in the State during 1967 and include also a comparison of maternal mortality.

SUMMARY OF MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE STATE IN 1967

	<i>DISTRICTS</i>				
	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>Tembu- rong</i>	<i>Belait</i>	<i>Tutong</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total registered births	2,359	192	577	1,253	4,381
No. of deliveries :—					
(a) in Hospitals (including B.S.P. Co.)	697	—	—	585	1,282
(b) attended by midwives	1,353	86	201	397	2,037
Number of total attendances at the ante-natal clinics	12,442	518	1,343	9,060	23,363
Number of post-natal attendances at clinic or at home	3,052	208	476	2,841	6,577
Number of total attendances at the Child Welfare Clinic	15,740	3,873	2,628	30,230	53,471

MATERNAL DEATHS IN BRUNEI 1966-1967

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate/1000 Live Births</i>
1963	14	3.98
1964	7	1.68
1965	4	0.95
1966	5	1.22
1967	6	1.37

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STATE

The following Table reviews Causes of Deaths in the State and compares them with similar causes in 1965 and 1966 :—

<i>ICD No.</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	9.1	7.5	7.6
020-138	All other infectious diseases	2.3	0.8	1.4
140-239	Cancer (all forms)	5.1	5.2	4.9
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting C.N.S.	3.2	1.8	3.2
420-447	Diseases of circulatory system	9.3	7.7	4.4
490-502	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	15.1	12.4	11.4
530-587	Diseases of digestive system	9.5	11.3	6.1
590-637	Diseases of genito-urinary system	1.5	1.4	2.6
750-759	Congenital malformation	2.4	1.4	2.4
760-776	Diseases peculiar to early infancy	7.5	4.4	6.7
640-689	Complication of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium	1.1	0.8	0.9
E810-835	Motor vehicle accidents	0.4	0.9	0.8
Remaining of E800-999	Other accidents	3.2	4.7	6.3

(d) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Town Planning :

The implementation continued of the Outline Development Plan for Brunei Town, the State Capital, involving the consideration of new roads, schools, and shopping centres. Progress was also made with the preparation of zoning plans for Tutong Town, Seria and Kuala Belait. In addition, preliminary proposals were formulated for Bangar New Town. Planning standards for residential and commercial densities, car parking (arising from the considerably increasing numbers of vehicles), and open space were submitted to the Brunei Town Municipal Board. A noticeable increase took place in multi-storied flat development.

Development Control :

The Lands Department was advised on applications for the change of the special conditions attached to land, also on proposals for military installations, electrical sub-stations, commercial, industrial and residential development. Applications to construct wharves adjoining the Brunei River for the landing of stone for use in current building projects were intensified during the year.

The Municipal Boards of Brunei Town, Tutong, and Kuala Belait were advised on applications for building permits.

The Town Planning Officer was appointed a Member of all Municipal Boards and their Planning Adviser. He also served as a member of the Traffic Sub-Committees of the Brunei Town and Kuala Belait Boards.

Project Planning :

Planning advice was submitted to assist the Government in dealing with major projects including the New International Airport, Deep Water Port at Muara, Brunei Town Stadium, New Government Offices, Parliament Buildings and their environs, industrial, commercial, educational and other development. Rural and urban resettlement proposals were considered, particularly for housing persons affected by redevelopment in the central area of

Brunei Town. Sites for a New Hospital, new Telephone Exchange, and a new Town Police Station and quarters were selected. Proposals for new Government housing areas for flats and quarters were approved.

Traffic Improvements in Brunei Town :

In Brunei Town, the rapid increase in traffic has resulted in the implementation of considerable improvements, including the installation of traffic-lights at a number of important road junctions and the provision of a pedestrian bridge over a busy traffic route for the safety of children entering and leaving the schools complex in the central area. Restriction on parking along the major traffic routes and additional car parking space became an urgent requirement.

Development in Tutong Town :

In Tutong Town, work on the preparation of sites for Vocational and Primary/Secondary Schools proceeded. A Fire Station is under construction. The site of a Religious Office, near the Mosque, was approved. The siting of new Government quarters and other projects on the high plateau adjoining Tutong Town was dealt with and planning progressed with the proposed Hospital in this area.

Development in Seria and Kuala Belait :

In Seria and Kuala Belait, development was active in both the Government and private sectors. Layouts for light industry and housing areas embodying open space were submitted for the Government's approval. Planning of the new Kuala Belait District Hospital project proceeded and building preparation work commenced on the Trade and Preparatory School sites. The Kuala Belait Rest House was opened for immediate use. The construction of a Civic Centre and Government Quarters in Kuala Belait continued to make good progress. A public Reading Room and a new hotel were completed in Seria and Kuala Belait respectively.

Improvements to traffic circulation were made, which included a one-way system with additional parking areas in Seria. A new

road linking Kuala Belait and Seria is in an advanced stage of construction and areas are being sand-filled adjoining this road in preparation for further resettlement schemes.

Development at Muara :

At Muara a development area was defined by agreement with the Consultants for the Brunei Deep Water Port. Sites for housing and offices for the Port Consultants, a Police Station and quarters, a telecommunications exchange and a school were dealt with. A site for a natural gas project, which would liquify gas piped from Seria, for export, is under examination. On Muara Island a provisional site was selected for a Government Marine Base : in addition, a veterinary quarantine station is proposed on the island.

Proposed National Parks :

Consideration has been given to proposals by the Curator of Museums for the safeguarding of areas for future National Parks at Muara, and at Lake Merimbun in Ulu Tutong.

Sewerage Schemes :

Sewerage schemes for Brunei Town and for Seria and Kuala Belait were approved and preliminary work started.

Petrol Service Stations :

Proposals for improved petrol filling service stations throughout the State were pursued. Additional filling stations were built with improved standards of layout and design and better facilities for the increasing motoring public.

Geological aspects of Development :

A procedure was established for consultations with the State Geologist before applications are approved for new brickearth, stone and other mineral workings. The Geologist was also consulted regarding the suitability of land for major building and civil engineering projects.

Brunei Land Capability Reconnaissance Survey :

A firm of Land Use Consultants were appointed to carry out a Land Capability Reconnaissance Survey of Brunei, which will be of considerable assistance in the preparation of a Physical Plan to guide future development in the State.

Town Planning Officer's Official Tour of Singapore Projects :

The Town Planning Officer, in connection with the planning of the Brunei Deep water Port and other major building activities in Brunei, visited Singapore for a short official tour in August, where he examined Jurong New Industrial Town and Port, Singapore Harbour, Toh Payoh New Town, Queenstown, Kallang Reclamation Area, City Urban Renewal projects, multi-storey garages, and new high-rise building. Meetings were held with the Government of Singapore's Officers, including the Chairman of the Economic Development Board, the Chairman and the Chief Architect of the Housing and Development Board, the Chief Planner, the United Nations Project Manager and the Traffic Unit engaged on the Transportation Plan for Singapore.

(e) STATE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

During 1967 the strength of the staff was still at 16 which was made up of :—

Welfare Commissioner — this title was adopted in 1967, previously State Welfare Officer.

Welfare Officer.

Controller of Youth Movement.

Senior Welfare Officer.

Chief Clerk (Clerk Grade A Special Appointment).

Clerk Grade B.

Six Welfare Workers (two of whom were women).

A Land Rover Driver.

An Outboard Driver.

Two Office Boys.

For the purposes of administration, the activities of the Department is roughly divided into two sections :—

(1) Welfare Services.

(2) Youth Work.

Welfare Services :

The Department is an all purpose social agent rendering need-ing help throughout the state. Cases are investigated by welfare workers in the people's own homes so that the actual condition of living of the people could be observed.

Total Personal Emolument	...	\$ 92,900
Administration	... ..	\$ 10,600
Charities and Grants	... ..	\$110,000
Emergency Relief	... ..	\$100,000

Under Charities and Grants the expenditure was as follows:—

Old Person Home	... ..	\$ 10,000
Community Service Council	... ..	\$ 20,000
Brunei Girl Guide	... ..	\$ 1,500
Brunei Boy Scout	... ..	\$ 4,000

Brunei Students Union	\$ 857
Jawatan Kuasa Anak Yatim	\$ 500
Youth Movement (Furniture)	\$ 1,200

The bulk of the work done by the Department is investigation and follow-up in respect of families who are classified under the needy and disabled. During 1967, 171 persons were given financial aid under this category. There were 17 new people granted aid, whereas the number of people who no longer needed assistance were 19. After investigation 12 people had their financial aid increased.

The owners of three houses were granted \$500; 3 families were helped in building or repairing their houses costing \$1,000. Twelve people of whom 6 were school children were provided with spectacles costing \$25 each.

Under the Emergency Relief, the detainees families and dependents are given financial assistance, \$7 each for adults and \$3 for children between the age of 3-15 years. For this year the Department paid out \$51,897.00 through the respective District Officers.

The Welfare Commissioner is also the Chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee.

The Department also grants financial help to the needy, blind and the people over sixty years of age who do not fall under the category aided by the Pension Department.

The Welfare Commissioner also visited the Balai Raya in the State each month from January-August. The team also gave information talks to the people of Kampong Ayer.

Youth Work :

In 1967, there were 64 youth organisations registered with this Department, not including recreational, sports associations and communal organisations.

This year 27 young people 3 of whom were women undertook a youth leadership course in Peretak, Kuala Kubu Baharu Selangor. This course lasted for 3 weeks. For this training \$9,360.00 was spent.

Financial assistance was rendered to the following :—

The Boys Scout Association	...	\$ 4,000
The Girls Guides Association	...	\$ 1,500
The Brunei Student Union in U.K.		\$ 850

For the first time four Youth Movements were given financial help in equipping their buildings with furniture, on a dollar for dollar basis, not exceeding \$300.

The highlight of the year was on 27th August when the foundation stone of the youth centre was officially laid by the Y.T.M. Duli Pengiran Muda Mahkota Hassanal Bolkiah.

(f) PENSIONS SCHEME

Pensions for the whole state were approved under the State Pensions Enactment 1954 (No. 10 year 1954) and were paid out since 1st January, 1955.

This scheme is a programme where direct payments are not necessary and applicants will not be served if their informations are not satisfactory and this Pensions Enactment will provide facilities for :—

- (a) Old age pension.
- (b) Pension for the blind and allowance for dependants.
- (c) Allowance for dependants of those suffering from leprosy.
- (d) Allowance for dependants of mental patients.
- (e) Pensions for the disabled.
- (f) Other pensions and similar aid that will be decided by the Sultan in the Council Meetings according to arrangements from time to time.

Enactments for the payments of pensions are yet to be approved for section (e) and (f) mentioned above.

STATISTICS

OLD AGE PENSIONS

<i>District</i>	<i>Pensioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei	2,440	\$571,970.00
Belait	742	166,910.00
Tutong	864	192,700.00
Temburong	276	55,830.00
<i>Total</i>	4,322	\$987,410.00

Total of pensioners who died within this year	145 persons
Total of applicants turned down	42 persons
Total of appeal	28 persons
Total of successful appeals	20 persons

Total of applicants who went for medical examinations	48 persons
Total of applicants passed the medical examinations and must reach the age within 1967	245 persons

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND AND ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDANTS

<i>District</i>	<i>Pensioner</i>	<i>Dependants</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei/Muara	72	58	\$ 26,170.00
Belaït	17	10	5,900.00
Tutong	16	6	4,670.00
Temburong	11	5	2,880.00
<i>Total</i>	116	79	\$ 39,620.00

ALLOWANCES FOR THE DEPENDANTS OF PERSONS SUFFERING
HANSEN DISEASE

<i>District</i>	<i>Dependants</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei/Muara	—	—
Belaït	5	\$ 620.00
Tutong	—	—
Temburong	—	—
<i>Total</i>	5	\$ 620.00

ALLOWANCES FOR THE DEPENDANTS OF LUNATICS

<i>District</i>	<i>Dependants</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei/Muara	33	\$ 1,975.00
Belaït	3	1,320.00
Tutong	3	540.00
Temburong	—	—
<i>Total</i>	39	\$ 3,835.00

TOTAL OF ALL PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

<i>Type of Pensions and Allowances</i>	<i>Pensioners</i>	<i>Dependants</i>	<i>Total</i>
Old Age	4,322	—	\$ 987,410.00
Blind	116	79	39,620.00
Dependants of leprosy*	2	5	620.00
Dependants of lunatics*	9	39	3,835.00
<i>Total</i>	4,449	123	\$1,031,485.00

* Payments are made only to the dependants.

PENSIONS OR ALLOWANCES

<i>Race</i>	<i>Old Age</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Leprosy</i>	<i>Lunatic</i>
Malay	3,444	88	—	6
Dusun	240	17	1	1
Murut	21	2	—	—
Chinese	464	5	1	2
Iban	99	4	—	—
Javanese	24	—	—	—
Indian	17	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—
Arab	1	—	—	—
Punan	7	—	—	—
Tagal	2	—	—	—
Eurasian	1	—	—	—
Pakistani	1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	4,322	116	2	9

LIST OF OLD AGE PERSONS

<i>List of Age</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
From the age of 60 till 65	875	612	1,487
From the age of 66 till 70	543	761	1,304
From the age of 71 till 75	345	478	823
From the age of 76 till 80	217	192	409
From the age of 81 till 85	73	61	134
From the age of 86 till 90	39	52	91

From the age of 91 till 95	20	17	37
From the age of 96 till 100	11	15	26
From the age of 101 till 105	1	2	3
From the age of 106 till 110	—	8	8
<i>Total</i>	2,124	2,198	4,322

This scheme is being administered by the Controller of Pensions and his Deputy assisted by a small number of staffs at its head office, among others; investigations on applicants of pensions, made through the Pensions Officers of each district. District Pension Officers will pass the pensions to approved Penghulus and Ketuas Kampong who in turn will give them to pension receivers in several kampongs under their care.

CHAPTER 8

LEGISLATION

AN enactment of historical importance passed during the year under review is the Currency Enactment 1967. For many years there has been an agreement between the various Governments in the area now comprising Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei whereby currency in this area was issued by a Board of Commissioners of Currency appointed by the participating Governments. This Agreement made provision for its termination, should one of the participating Governments give notice to that effect. Notice of termination was given by the Government of the Federation of Malaysia. It therefore became necessary for the Government of Brunei to take steps to issue currency within the State in replacement of the currency formerly issued by the Board.

The Enactment provides *inter alia* for the establishment of the Brunei Currency Board whose principal objects are to issue Brunei Currency, to maintain external reserves in order to safeguard the international value of that currency and to promote monetary stability in Brunei. A Brunei currency was thereupon created. The unit of currency is the Brunei dollar which has a parity of 0.290299 grammes of fine gold, and it began circulation in June 1967. Transitional provisions were made to enable currency notes and coins of the Board of Commissioners of Currency of Malaya and British Borneo to be legal tender equivalently with Brunei notes and coins of the same denominations until such time as that Board determines.

Another important enactment passed during the year is the Antiquities and Treasure Trove Enactment, 1967. This enactment has as its main objects the control and preservation of ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains and antiquities; it also provides the law relating to treasure trove throughout the State.

Under this Enactment every antiquity which is found in the State shall be the absolute property of the Government; there is provision for payment of compensation to the finder of any antiquity. The Enactment requires notice of the discovery of antiquities to be given to the authorities, and prohibits the export from the State of any antiquity or treasure trove without a licence. The Director of Museum is empowered to purchase any antiquity on payment of its market value, and any dispute as to its market value is to be settled by a Magistrate.

The Enactment also deals with excavations for discovering antiquities and prohibits any person, except the Director of Museum, from excavating for antiquities unless he is in possession of a valid licence. It also gives power to the Government to declare any monument or site to be an ancient monument or historical site.

Another Enactment passed during the year is the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Enactment. This Enactment prohibits the use for trade, business, profession or calling without written permission from the Mentri Besar, of the standards, coat-of-arms and official seals of His Highness the Sultan and Her Highness the Raja Isteri, the State Seal, the Brunei Coat-of-Arms, the emblem of the United Nations Organisation and the Orders, Insignias, Badges and decorations instituted by His Highness.

Under the Preservation of Books Enactment, 1967, the publisher of every book published in the State is required to deliver three copies of the book to the Director of Museum.

Amendments were made to the following :—

(a) *The Courts Enactment (Cap. 6)* :

By an amendment to subsection (1) of section 7 of the enactment jurisdiction of Magistrates in civil cases is increased :

First Class — from one thousand to three thousand dollars;

Second Class — from two hundred and fifty dollars to five hundred dollars, and

Third Class — from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars.

(b) *The Common Gaming Houses Enactment (Cap. 28) :*

By an amendment to S. 6 the monetary fine of \$50 is increased to \$250. Gaming in public which hitherto is not an offence is by a new provision (Section 6A) made an offence punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$250. A person who aids and abets gaming in public is liable on conviction to a fine of \$500 or a term of imprisonment of up to 6 months or both.

(c) *The Constitution :*

His Highness the Sultan considered it expedient to make certain amendments to the Succession and Regency Proclamation, 1959, one of the Constitutional Documents. By an amendment made on the 15th day of December, 1967, His Highness revokes subsection (6) of Section 8 of the Proclamation. The effect of this amendment is that the crowning of the successor to the throne may be made at any time after succeeding to the throne instead until after the expiry of twelve months from the proclamation of his succession. Subsection (2) of Section 23 of this Proclamation was amended providing for the continuance of the payment of the same amount of monthly allowances to the Consort of the Sultan on the demise or abdication of the Sultan; and on the divorce or remarriage the payment of such compassionate allowance as may be granted to her by the Sultan in accordance with the provisions of S. 30 of the Proclamation.

CHAPTER 9

JUSTICE

THE Courts constituted in the State are as follows : —

- (a) The Supreme Court of Brunei, consisting of the High Court and the Court of Appeal;
- (b) Courts of the Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Classes; and
- (c) Courts of the Chief Kathi and of Kathis.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of Brunei was established by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, and consists of the Chief Justice and such number of Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed by the Sultan in Council.

Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the Court of Appeal, but in certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court. The High Court is presided over by a single Judge who has unlimited jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in civil and criminal cases, from the Courts of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction, and from the Courts of Second Class Magistrates.

There is at present no resident Supreme Court Judge in the State; but by mutual arrangement between the Governments of Brunei and Hongkong, Judges of the Supreme Court of Hongkong are appointed Commissioners of the Supreme Court of Brunei for a specified period of, usually, three years. These Commissioners have all the powers of a Supreme Court Judge.

COURTS OF MAGISTRATE

The Magistrates' Courts were constituted by the Courts Enactment (*Cap. 6*). All Magistrates exercise co-ordinate civil and criminal jurisdiction.

An Amendment Table shows the jurisdiction and powers of the various classes of Magistrates : —

TABLE

<i>Class of Magistrates</i>	<i>CIVIL</i>	<i>CRIMINAL</i>	
	<i>Jurisdiction — value not exceeding</i>	<i>Maximum Sentence Imprisonment</i>	<i>Fine</i>
First :	\$3,000.00	3 years	\$5,000.00
Second :	\$ 500.00	6 months	\$ 250.00
Third :	\$ 100.00	2 months	\$ 100.00

The criminal jurisdiction of each class of Magistrates is shown in the First Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code (*Cap. 7*), in respect of offences under the Penal Code (*Cap. 22*). For other offences, the class of Magistrate who can exercise jurisdiction is more often than not specifically laid down.

Appeals from Third Class Magistrates lie to First Class Magistrates, and appeals from Second and First Class Magistrates to the High Court.

COURTS OF CHIEF KATHI AND KATHIS

The Courts of the Chief or other Kathis were established by virtue of the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955. They deal solely with questions concerning the Islamic religion, marriage and divorce, and matters ancillary thereto. In its criminal jurisdiction the Court of the Chief Kathi tries offences committed by persons professing the Islamic faith in matters appertaining to such religion.

COURT SITTING

High Court :

The High Court sat four times at regular intervals once in every three months in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. Each

session was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong who was appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Brunei under the Supreme Court Enactment of 1963.

Magistrates' Courts :

The Magistrates' Courts are situated at Brunei Town, Tutong, Seria and Kuala Belait.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Charlie Foo Chee Tung, who is legally qualified officer appointed in 1960, sat with "extended jurisdiction" in all the Magistrates' Courts of the State as and when required and undertook all cases coming within the jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate, in addition to his duties as Probate Officer, Official Receiver and Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.

There were also Second and Third Class Magistrates available and performing their duties as required.

Seria was again the busiest Court, followed by Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong in that order.

COURT RETURNS

Criminal :

Most of the cases related to traffic except for a few cases of theft, receiving stolen property, simple assault and immigration offences.

No one was sentenced to the gallows.

Civil :

These related in the main to tenancy and debt-collecting claims.

PROBATE MATTERS

Probate :

Probate matters have increased considerably at an average of 27 cases per month.

COURT RETURN OF FIGURES (CRIMINAL & CIVIL CASES) FOR THE YEAR 1967

CRIMINAL

DISTRICT	HIGH COURT		1st CLASS		2nd CLASS		3rd CLASS		TOTAL	
	No. of Cases Accused	No. of	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused
BRUNEI	7	15	58	79	735	797	—	—	800	825
KUALA BELAIT	4	4	166	176	80	87	—	—	250	267
SERIA	—	—	320	325	801	805	—	—	1121	1130
TUTONG	—	—	2	2	121	121	—	—	123	125
TOTAL	11	19	546	582	1737	1810	—	—	2294	2411

DISTRICT	No. of Persons sentenced	No. of Accused discharged	No. of Accused had their cases withdrawn	No. of Accused had their cases pending	No. of Accused had their cases transferred
BRUNEI	825	20	18	27	1
KUALA BELAIT	230	24	11	2	—
SERIA	1072	16	8	34	—
TUTONG	107	1	15	—	—
TOTAL	2234	61	52	63	1

CIVIL

District	No. of cases JUDGE OF APPEAL	No. of cases in HIGH COURT	No. of cases in 1st Class Magistrate's Court	No. of cases in 2nd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of cases in 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of cases Dismissed	Amount of claim
BRUNEI	—	55	—	—	—	—	\$ 570,843.02
K. BELAIT	5	30	6	4	—	—	\$1,207,673.22
SERIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUTONG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	85	6	4	—	—	\$1,778,516.24

District	Letters of Administration	Probate (Re-seating)	Coroner Inquest	Criminal Appeal High Court	Civil Appeal	Bankruptcy
BRUNEI	65	1	10	—	—	—
KUALA BELAIT	101	—	6	9	—	—
TOTAL	166	1	16	9	—	—

(1) Of the 2411 Offenders, 2393 were adults and 18 were juveniles.

Of the 2393 Adult Offenders, 2219 convictions were registered, 58 were discharged; 52 had their cases withdrawn by prosecution; 63 were pending and 1 transferred.

Of the 18 Juvenile Offenders, 15 convictions were registered and 3 were discharged.

(2) None was sentenced to death. Two were punished by imprisonment and fine, the most severe sentence imposed being 3 days and \$20 fine; 46 were punished by imprisonment, the highest being 18 months; 2058 were punished by fine, the highest being \$4,500; 46 were discharged on probation; 82 were cautioned and discharged.

(A) REPORT ON KATHIS' COURT THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING 1967

CHIEF KATHIS' COURT

Districts	No. of cases	No. of accused persons	No. of acquittals	No. of fined on bond	No. of sentences jailed	cases	per-sons	Acquit- ted	retrials fined	jailed	Cases with- drawn	In hearing
TOTAL	40	75	7	4	—	62	3	4	1	1	2	1
Brunei/Muara	22	42	4	4	—	33	2	3	1	—	2	—
Kuala Belait	12	21	2	—	—	18	1	1	—	1	—	1
Temburong	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	5	10	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—

KATHIS' DISTRICT COURT

TOTAL	16	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei/Muara	12	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(B) REPORT ON KATHIS' COURTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING 1967

Charges	No. of cases	No. of accused persons	No. of acquittals	No. of fined on bond	No. of sentences jailed	Retrial case person	Cases with- drawn	In hearing
TOTAL	59	103	8	28	—	64	3	1
Adultery	40	75	7	5	—	62	—	1
Close proximity	4	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Drinking alcohol	8	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Eating in the day-time during fasting month	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Retrial	3	4	1	1	—	2	3	—
Divorce with decree nisi by wives	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alimony for children	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disagreements by wives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) BRUNEI POLICE

The year 1967 was a quiet one, with no particular incidence of crime requiring special comment.

Establishment and Strength :

Comparative figures for the last three years of the approved establishment and actual strength of the Force are set out at Appendix I. The distribution of the actual strength is set out at Appendix II.

Gazetted Officers :

Four Inspectors were promoted during the year to Gazetted Officers rank. An expatriate officer was recruited as Officer-in-Charge the Police Training School. Preparation is under way to get the School started. It is hoped the School will commence operations towards the second half of next year.

Inspectors :

Three Inspectors were recruited during the year towards vacancies.

Rank and File :

Eighty recruits completed their nine months' basic training in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and on their return were posted to both Police Districts at Belait and Brunei. A further one hundred recruits are receiving training in Malaysia and are due back, after their training, in early 1968.

Casualties :

A comparative table is given below showing the number of men who have left the Force for various reasons during the last three years :—

<i>Cause of Leaving</i>	<i>Number of Casualties</i>		
	1965	1966	1967
Death	2	—	1
Desertion	—	—	—

<i>Cause of Leaving</i>	<i>Number of Casualties</i>		
Dismissal	2	6	6
Discharged on Medical Grounds	4	—	—
Discharged as unable to become efficient	—	—	—
Resigned while under training	—	1	—
Other Resignation	4	9	8
Transferred to other Department	—	—	—
Resigned on completion of Agreement	4	9	7
Retired on Pension	6	2	2
	22	27	24

Assistance from other Forces :

No assistance was given by outside Forces during the year, however, Malaysia continued to give help in most aspects of Police training. A number of personnel also attended Police courses in the United Kingdom.

Length of Service :

The length of service of all ranks is as follows :—

	1966	1967
Under 5 years' service	272	336
5 to 9 years' service	207	131
10 to 14 years' service	90	173
15 to 19 years' service	48	49
20 to 24 years' service	12	20
25 years' service and over	11	10
	640	719

Clerical Staff :

<i>Clerical Staff</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31.12.1967</i>
Confidential Secretary	7	6
Financial Assistant	1	1
Clerk Grade "B" Superscale	1	1
Clerk Grade "B"	18	14

Clerk Grade "A"	4	4
Stenographer	3	2
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 28

Other Civilian Appointments :

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31.12.1967</i>
Director of Music	1	1
Clerk Translators	5	4
Archivist	1	—
Assistant Archivist	1	1
Finger Print Searcher	1	—
School Master	1	—
Religious Teachers	2	—
Photographer	1	—
Peons	7	7
Cooks	19	7
Gardeners/Cleaners	34	22
	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 42

The following table shows the cost of the Police Force during the year 1967 :—

Expenditure :

	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>
Personal Emoluments	\$4,084,540.00	\$3,636,403.00
Other Charges	\$1,160,500.00	\$1,074,387.00
Special Expenditure	1740,208.00	\$294,964.00
	<hr/> \$5,985,248.00	<hr/> \$5,005,754.00

The actual cost of the Force per head of the population for 1967 was \$47.10 (recurrent expenditure only). This calculation does not include any revenue collected by the Force.

Buildings :

Five Senior Officers moved into Class B Quarters at Gadong. It is intended to build more of this type of Quarters to accommodate other Senoir Officers required to work at Gadong. The two

storey block of bachelor barracks was completed late in the year and will be occupied by 68 bachelors early next year after the installation of cooking apparatus and other equipment.

A Band practice room, a Canteen and an Officer's Mess are nearing completion and should be completed for use early next year.

A transport garage near the Administrative Office Block (Police Headquarters) is almost completed. Space for a small workshop for first line repairs to Force vehicles is available in the garage itself.

A drill shed and parade ground are still in the process of being built and should be ready by the middle of next year.

Playing fields for football and hockey have been completed and the grass is growing well. They will be ready for use in early 1968.

Both the 3-storey Headquarters Administrative Office block and the 2-storey Officers' Mess have not been completed as scheduled. However, judging from the progress being made, they should be ready for occupation by the end of May next year.

New Police Stations :

The Police Station at Labi in Belait District in so far as buildings are concerned was completed and is manned by 21 personnel. Work has yet to be completed on approach roads and interior roads.

The Police Station for Lamunin has not yet been started although the site plan has been approved. Work is expected to begin some time in late 1968.

Police Posts :

Labu Police Post has been completed and is manned. Bokok Police Post is nearing completion and should be ready for occupation before the middle of next year. The building of Batu Apoi Police Post has not begun. Another Police Post at Amo is expected to be built next year. All these Posts are in the Temburong District.

Ceremonials :

During the year the following Ceremonial Parades were held :—

- (i) 10th June, 1967, to celebrate the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen;
- (ii) 23rd September, 1967, the celebration of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei;
- (iii) Additional Parades were held for the opening of the Legislative Council Meeting.

Legislation :

New legislation was passed giving power to certain Officers in the Police Force to compound a number of offences under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1954.

New legislation relating to gaming in public places was also passed.

Crime :

The total number of reports received in the State was 2,391 as compared with 1,399 in 1966. The large increase in reports seems in Police Stations, many of which were of a minor nature, seems to have been brought about in part by an increased appreciation of the need to formally record the accidental loss of such items as Driving Licences, Pawn Tickets, Keys, Identity Cards etc.

These figures show crime committed against Property and Persons.

	1966		1967
House Breaking	18	—	37
Thefts	185	—	189
Extortion	3	—	—
False Pretences	12	—	14
Greivous Wounding	1	—	—
Assaults	10	—	13
Murder	1	—	—

Housebreaking cases in 1967 doubled those reported in 1966, but cases of theft were approximately the same. The large increase in housebreakings was confined to the first half of the

year 1967. As a result of certain arrests, housebreaking sharply decreased for the remainder of that year. It is considered that cases of theft generally could have been reduced if persons were more aware of the temptation caused by property being left unattended — particularly those items of value and easily concealed, and by houses left unattended with doors and windows left open.

These number of cases in which convictions were obtained rose from approximately 35% (1966) to 43% in 1967.

Arrests for gambling show a marked increase. Some 60 persons were convicted in 1967 against 4 in 1966. Under the Dangerous Drugs Enactment some 30 were arrested and convicted against 13 in 1966.

Criminal Records Office :

This office has 1,983 sets of prints in the main collection excluding prints of the Royal Brunei Police Force and the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

186 enquiries and searches were made, 40 of which were identified. In addition 340 searches were made in respect of candidates for Government Departments. Visits to scenes of crime were made in 28 cases.

Traffic :

<i>Accident Statistics</i>		1965	1966	1967
Total number of accidents		523	632	524
Number of fatal accidents		19	25	16
<i>Minor</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
320	164	24	16	524

These figures indicate a slight improvement as compared with 1966. It must be borne in mind too that the number of registered vehicles continues to increase yearly.

The buffalo menace of previous years on main roads now appears negligible due to the constant preventive action taken by Mobile Reserve Unit personnel.

Traffic lights at certain cross-roads and junction in Brunei Town were installed, and the general public now understands their useage.

Special Branch :

During 1967 Special Branch went through a further period of consolidation and training. Increased use was made of the training facilities provided by the Malaysian and United Kingdom Governments.

State wide coverage was expanded and intelligence gathering activities in the remoter areas of Temburong, Tutong and Ulu Belait were improved by the provision of adequate and suitable water transport.

Band :

During 1967, the Royal Brunei Police Band was in evidence at many functions throughout the State. Among these were a number of State Processions to commemorate Prophet Mohamad's Birthday and the 1,400th anniversary of the Koran, the Borneo Games held at Seria Stadium, a Royal Wedding, and numerous other engagements of a Royal nature at the Istana Darul-Hana.

Also during 1967, the Director of Music introduced into the Band for all parades and marching displays, a pair of Marching-Bells, or Glockenspiel which, besides brightening the sound of the Band on the march, have become extremely popular with the general public.

The Band have also played at a number of schools and given concerts designed as a form of musical education of the different instruments used and styles of music.

The present playing standard of the Royal Brunei Police Band is high, and it is hoped that when new Bandstands are built on the Brunei Town Padang and elsewhere, and when the Radio Brunei Auditorium is fully operational, more opportunity will be given to the general public to listen to regular Band Concerts.

Radio Branch :

Engineering planning for the Force Communications Scheme was completed during the year and the bulk of the equipment for installment below State H.Q. level went on order. The first shipment of HF SSB phone units arrived at the end of the year and these were installed at the two District H.Q.s and some of the more remote Stations. Three circuits at HF were put in between the Districts to determine the optimum frequencies of operation, the best approach to the problems of contiguous channel working and the use of loaded whip aerials in a fixed station role. A further six channels at HF are now being sought to cover requirements for the new State H.Q., new units of District status, and inter-territorial working. Voice circuits tested so far are generally very satisfactory.

A very high proportion of out-station operation at the present time is dependent on battery and generator set working. A DC plant and battery maintenance unit is being set up to service this equipment. New VHF equipment to improve existing circuits has gone on order. Staff technical training continues.

Transport :

Four motor cycles fitted with sirens, five Land Rovers and two vans were purchased during the year. Five motor cycles and one Humber Hawk car were written off.

Mobile Reserve Unit :

The new Riot Unit Manual for this was completed and distributed. There have been no changes in duties performed by the Unit as compared with last year.

Welfare and Recreation :

Supplies of sports equipment are adequate. A combined Brunei/Belait District Police team visited Kota Kinabalu, formerly known as Jesselton, and played friendly football and hockey matches with Police teams there.

Earlier the Sarawak hockey team played a friendly match with Brunei Police at Brunei Town Padang.

Police Reward Fund :

The assets of the fund on 31.12.67 were \$20,250.51 and a total of \$6,290.80 was paid out from the fund during the year.

Health :

The general health of the Force remained most satisfactory, i.e. no cases of any serious illness.

Honours :

Eight persons serving in or with the Police were honoured by His Highness the Sultan on the occasion of the Royal Birthday and four members of the Rank and File were granted the Brunei Police Medal.

One officer featured in the New Year Honours List (U.K.) with the award of a Colonial Police Medal. Fourteen other members of the Force received the Police Long Service Medal.

Registration of Societies :

The Commissioner of Police, in his capacity as Registrar of Societies, registered 31 new Societies during the year. Eleven registered societies ceased to function.

Conclusion :

The training of the Force in order to meet future problems and tasks is of great importance. An additional impetus to efficiency will, it is hoped, be given when the Police Training School commences operations in late 1968.

APPENDIX I

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS OF
APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE FORCE
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

	<i>Establishment</i>			<i>Strength</i>		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Gazetted Officers	20	20	20	13	15	16
Inspectors	44	47	48	44	44	45
Sgt/Majors	7	7	7	5	6	5

Sergeants	47	47	54	35	40	45
Corporals	116	116	120	94	104	110
Constables/Recruits	511	532	543	408	490	552
	745	769	792	599	699	773

Band :

Director of Music	1	—	—	1	—	—
Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sgt/Major	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corporal	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bandsman	44	44	44	44	43	43
	54	53	53	54	52	52

APPENDIX II

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

	Commissioner	Dpty. Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendent	Dpty./Asst./Supt.	Chief Inspector	Senior Inspector	Inspector	Prob. Inspector	Sergeant Major	Sergeant	Corporal	Constable
<i>Royal Police Force Headquarters</i>													
Headquarters	1	1	1	1				1		1	2	5	43
Band											3	107	
Training			1	3	4			9	4		4	14	37
Special Branch HQ. & Brunei District		1							5				
<i>Brunei District</i>													
Uniform Branch				1	1	1		9	1	2	13	27	139
Radio Branch												2	10
Transport Branch											1	3	14
<i>Belait District</i>													
Uniform Branch				1	1			6	3	1	16	35	137
Mobile Reserve Unit							1	1	1		3	13	43
Special Branch					1			2	1	1	1	5	4
Radio Branch											1	3	
Transport Branch											1	2	18
<i>Total</i>	1	1	2	7	8	1	1	28	15	5	45	110	552

APPENDIX III

TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1967

A: NUMBER OF CASES

OFFENCES	Total cases known or reported to the Police.	CASES NOT ACCEPTED		DISPOSAL OF ACCEPTED CASES							
		Complaint due to mistake of law or fact.	Frivolous, vexatious or false complaint.	Total	Accused dead or insane.	Acquitted or discharged.	Nolle Prosequi.	Convicted.	Case proved and order made without conviction.	Closed undetected.	Under investigation or pending trial.
Against lawful authority											
Against public order	3		1	2				2			
Perjury											
Escape and rescue											
Against public morality											
Rape and indecent assault											
Unnatural offences											
Other	3			3				2			1
Against the Person											
Murder and manslaughter											
Attempted murder and attempted suicide	4	2	2	-							
Gravious harm, wounding etc.											
Assaults	196	93	90	13				5			8
Other	611	222	339	50				31		1	18
Against property											
Thefts and other stealings	198	6	3	189		2	2	37		110	38
Robbery and extortion											
Burglary, house and store breaking	37			37			1	5		18	13

APPENDIX III
TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1967 (Cont'd.)
A : NUMBER OF CASES

OFFENCES	CASES NOT ACCEPTED			DISPOSAL OF ACCEPTED CASES							
	Total cases known or reported to the Police.	Complaint due to mistake of law or fact.	Frivolous, vexatious or false complaint.	Total	Accused dead or insane.	Acquitted or discharged.	Nolle Prosequi.	Convicted.	Case proved and order made without conviction.	Closed undetected.	Under investigation or pending trial.
False pretences, cheating, fraud etc.	16	1	1	14				4		6	4
Receiving stolen property	2			2				2			
Arson											
Other	1220	272	908	40				18		4	18
All other offences against Penal Code											
Forgery and coinage	1			1							1
Other	71	5	3	63		2	1	58		1	1
Immigration	18			18			1	17			
Dangerous Drugs	5			5				5			
Common Gaming Houses	5			5		1		4			
Emergency Orders 62	1			1				1			
Totals	2391	601	1347	443		5	5	191		140	102

Notes: (a) Of which the Police have completed records. This table should be compiled from Police Records. Where returns cannot be completed for lack of records (as, for example, with many cases referred to Native Courts) The cases concerned should be excluded from the table.

APPENDIX IV

TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE AND DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS FOR THE YEAR 1967
B: NUMBER OF PERSONS

OFFENCES	NUMBERS CONVICTED																	
	Total arrested or summoned to Court		Acquitted or discharged		Nolle Prosequi		Total		Death		Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment		Fine		Order made without proceeding to conviction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Against lawful authority	3																	
Against public order																		
Perjury																		
Escape and rescue																		
Against public morality																		
Rape and indecent assault																		
Unnatural offences																		
Other																		
Against the Person																		
Murder and manslaughter																		
Attempted murder & attempted suicide																		
Grievous harm, wounding etc.																		
Assaults	7						7										6	
Other	54	1	1	1	1	1	57	1									40	1
																	2	

APPENDIX V

TABLE II PROSECUTIONS BY THE POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES FOR
THE YEAR 1967

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED													
	Total	Convicted	Discharged or N.F.A.	Pending (b)	Total	Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment				Fine				
						Juvenile		M		F		Juvenile			M		F	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
						Juvenile	M	F	Juvenile	M	F	Juvenile	M		F	Juvenile	M	F
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Juvenile	
U.I.27NOD																		
Against Traffic Ordinance	3241	1572	353	1091	1379	193												1379 193
Against Municipal Ordinance	1	1			1													1
Against Dangerous Drug Ordinance (b)	5	5			30													30
Gambling	6	5	1		62	5												62 5
Other Offences	21	20		(b)1	29												13	16
Total	3274	1603	354	1135	1501	198											13	1488 198

Notes : (a) See note to (a) Table I

(b) Police Cases only

(c) PRISONS

The State's main prison is situated at Jerudong about 10 miles from Brunei Town, with accommodation for 46 prisoners, and is under the charge of the Superintendent of Prisons. Persons who are tried in the court at Kuala Belait and are sentenced to imprisonment of less than one week are kept in Kuala Belait prison, but those who are sentenced to imprisonment of over one week are sent to the main prison at Jerudong. In addition, there are seven lock-ups in other stations under the charge of Police.

A start on the building of the extension to Jerudong Prison with an approved estimate of \$2.3 millions, began some time in September, 1966 and work is progressing rapidly. This new prison extension comprises an administration block, cells block, dormitory block, workshop, hall and kitchen, sick-bay, staff quarters, and other ancilliary buildings. The cells and dormitory block can accommodate about 100 prisoners. This extension is expected to be completed some time in March, 1968.

Staff :

The prison staff consists of a Superintendent, Prison Officer, Warden, Goaler, Chief Warder, Assistant Matron, Sergeant Warder, Corporal Warder, Warders, Wardresses, Clerks, Peon, Store-keeper, and a Handiwork Instructor, making a total of 38 persons. During the year under review three Warders were sent for training at the Prison Officers Training Depot, Taiping, Perak.

The Superintendent of Prisons, Pg. Hidup bin Pg. Hashim attended a three months course at the Prison Department Staff College, Wakefield, United Kingdom, in March, 1967. During the absence of the Superintendent of Prisons from the State and when he was on leave for 228 days Prison Officer, Abd. Wahab Hj. Md. Said was appointed as Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

Length of Service :

The length of service of all ranks in the Prisons Department (excluding clerical staff) was as follows :—

Under 5 years service	...	...	...	7
5 to 9 years service	...	...	...	17

10 to 14 years service	...	...	...	2
15 to 19 years service	...	...	...	1
20 to 24 years service	...	...	...	3
25 years service and over	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
				33
				<hr/>

The Estimated Budget :

The following is the summary of the estimated budget for the year under review :—

(i) Total Personal Emoluments	...	\$171,871.00.
(ii) Total Other Charges Annually		
Recurrent	... ..	\$ 59,850.00.
(iii) Special Expenditure	... ..	\$263,021.00.

Vocational Guidance :

Its aim is to cultivate the spirit of labour and to give inmates the knowledge necessary for their specific vocation, and eventually to create a resolution of self-support by their own labour.

Male prisoners are assigned to various jobs, namely carpentry, gardening, simple farming, cooking, and cleaning of the prison compound and buildings. They are assigned to any one of these jobs in accordance with their ability, character and adaptability. Female prisoners are employed on household duties and undertake sewing and mending as occasion demands.

This Department participated in the first Brunei-Muara District's Farmers' Field Day held in September, 1967. Items displayed were beds, tables, chairs, wardrobes, and dressing tables; all were made by inmates of Jerudong Prisons.

Inspections and Visits :

Medical Officers and Visiting Justices paid regular visits to the prison. The health of prisoners was generally good throughout the year. The Visiting Justices received no complaints from the prisoners and reported favourably on the prison compound and buildings, and on the treatment of the prisoners.

The Visiting Justices appointed for the year 1967 were :—

Brunei

1. Awang Johari bin Abd. Razak.
2. Dr. C. T. Abraham.
3. Awang Hamidoon bin Awang Damit.
4. Awang Elias Jupp.
5. Awang Anthony Cin.
6. Awang Abd. Ghani bin Jamil.
7. Awang Othman Chua Kwang Soon.
8. Awang Md. Hussain bin Md. Yusof.
9. Awang Hamid bin Ja'afar.
10. Y.B. Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Jamil bin PUK. Haji Awang Umar.
11. Y.B. Pg. Dato Setia Haji Abu Bakar bin Pg. Omar Ali.

Kuala Belait

1. Awang Ishak bin Adam.
2. Awang Mohsin bin Pg. Damit.
3. Y.B. Awang Arif bin Mujun.
4. Pegawai Perubatan Daerah, Kuala Belait.
5. Awang Abdullah bin Haji Mohd. Ja'afar.
6. Pg. Metussin bin Pg. Shahbuddin.
7. Awang Liew Loke.
8. Awang Zainal Abidin bin Mohammad.
9. Awang Metali bin Omar Inche'.
10. Awang Md. Yassin bin Yusof.

Muslim prisoners are given facilities to say their prayers in the prison itself and during the month of Ramadhan they are allowed to observe the fast. Other prisoners are allowed to follow any other religion in the prison if they desire. During Hari Raya Puasa the Jawatan Kuasa Derma Hari Raya 1967/1968 gave Hari Raya gifts in the form of cakes, biscuits, tinned fruits, orange-squash, etc. and including a sum of \$173.00 to all prisoners. The gifts were handed over through the Superintendent of Prisons.

The prison has a small library where reading matter in Malay, English, and Chinese is provided and is very popular. A radio installed in the prisons blocks, and Radio Brunei is still the favourite station. Cinema shows are given fortnightly by the Broadcasting and Information Department.

Badminton is the most popular game among the prisoners, as too are volley-ball, ping-pong (table tennis), and sepak raga. These games are played in the evening.

No prisoners escaped during the year under review.

There were no executions.

Prisoners are Classified as follows :

Recidivists; first offenders; female prisoners; under remand; and juvenile offenders. During the year under review one juvenile offender from Brunei was discharged from the Sarawak Boys' Home.

The following gives the classification by race, age group and length of sentence for the year under review :

Classification by race :

Malay	...	...	...	...	...	77
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	7
Iban	...	...	...	...	...	19
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Total</i>						<hr/> 105 <hr/>

Classification by age group :

20 years and under	...	...	...	35
21 to 25 years	...	...	...	27
26 to 30 years	...	...	...	14
31 to 40 years	...	...	...	20
41 to 50 years	...	...	...	3
Over 50 years	...	...	...	3
Unknown	...	...	...	3
<i>Total</i>				<hr/> 105

Classification by sentences :

Under 1 month	...	...	...	74
1 to 3 months	...	...	...	15
4 to 6 months	...	...	...	6
7 to 12 months	...	...	...	7
13 to 24 months	...	...	...	2
Over 2 years	...	...	...	1
<i>Total</i>				<hr/> 105 <hr/>

(d) FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

During the year the Brigade was called upon to deal with 86 emergencies, of which 74 were outbreaks of fire and 12 special service calls.

The number of fires represents a slight decrease over last year's figure of 78 while the call for special service has been increased by three calls against the previous year. There were no fatal incidents involving persons or properties in peril during the year under review. A number of persons were conveyed to hospital for observation after being trapped in lifts due to mechanical faults.

As a result of the multi-storey buildings which are being developed in the State, the Government decided to provide a 100 feet Turntable Ladder Fire Appliance for the Brigade which was put in commission in the later part of the year.

With limited mechanical staff and machinery, the Brigade's Workshop again had a full programme and was constantly engaged in overhauling, repairing and maintaining fire appliances and ancillary fire equipment.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESENT STRENGTH

(a) *Operational Staff.*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
Controller of Fire Brigade	1	1
Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade	1	—
Divisional Officers	2	2
Station Officers	15	5
Assistant Station Officers	20	14
Other Ranks (Firemen & Drivers)	140	136
<i>Total</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>158</i>

(b) *General Clerical Service and Civilian Staff.*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
Clerk Grade "A" Special		
Appointment (Chief Clerk)	1	1
Clerk Grade "A"	1	1
Clerk Grade "B"	2	1
Storekeeper Grade I	1	1
Storekeeper Grade II	1	1
Mechanic Special Grade	1	1
Mechanic Grade I	1	1
Peon	1	1
Cooks	5	2
Gardener/Cleaner	1	1
<i>Total</i>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

A local officer has been appointed as trainee for Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade and will fill the post when qualified for promotion at the end of the two years' training period in August 1968.

Excepting Divisional Officers and above, all Ranks are performing shift duties at Brunei and Marine Fire Stations while a Contingent of four Other Ranks is posted at a Fire Post attaching to Kuala Belait Police Station.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

A Recruiting Parade was held during the year, and 13 candidates were selected and enrolled as Recruit Firemen approved by the Public Service Commission. In addition the Public Service Commission has also given approval.

- (a) The confirmation of Mr. Ali bin Rimong in his present rank as Divisional Officer.

- (b) The promotion of 4 Other Ranks to the rank of Assistant Station Officers
- (c) The advancement of 44 Recruit Firemen to Second Class Firemen, and
- (d) The appointment of 3 Assistant Station Officers.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE BRIGADE

The Controller of the Fire Brigade is the only expatriate whose nationality is Chinese. The rest are local citizens and are the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei. The following is a table of racial composition ending 31st December, 1967 :—

Malay	...	...	...	...	147
Dusun	...	...	...	...	4
Murut	...	...	...	...	1
Iban	...	...	...	...	3
Chinese	...	...	...	...	3

LENGTH OF SERVICE

The length of service of all members of the Brigade is shown hereunder :—

Under 5 years service	...	...	131
Under 10 years service	...	...	15
Under 15 years service	...	...	8
Under 20 years service	...	...	2
Under 25 years service	...	...	2

The Controller of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Lam So Man was granted a second contract of employment for a period of three years expiring early 1969.

BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION

The construction work for Tutong Fire Station has been started and the completion is expected in early next year. Unfortunately

the construction of Temburong Fire Station has been deferred due to unforeseen reasons. The completion of Muara Fire Station has been delayed again owing to the Contractor's fault. Because the Public Works Department has not yet completed the designs for the Divisional Headquarters Fire Station at Kuala Belait and the Sub-Station at Seria, the construction works for these Fire Stations have not yet been carried out.

The 17 sets of Married Quarters attached to Brunei Fire Station are fully occupied and therefore most married members of the Brigade have to live in their own or rented houses. It is hoped that conditions will be improved when the 21 units of living barracks attached to the Muara Fire Station have been completed. The existing dormitories of Brunei and Muara Fire Stations only accommodate members who are on night duty.

SUMMARY OF FIRE APPLIANCES

The following tables show allocations of Fire Appliances and equipment in commission at 31st December, 1967 :—

(a) *Brunei Fire Station.*

Pump Escape Appliance	...	...	1 Unit.
Turntable Ladder Appliance	...	...	1 Unit.
Motor Pump Appliance (Major)	...	...	8 Units.
Motor Pump Appliance (Medium)	...	...	1 Unit.
Landrover Appliance (Light Pump Unit)	...	...	2 Units.
Emergency Tender	...	...	1 Unit.
Hose Lorry	...	...	2 Units.
Hose/Foam Lorry	...	...	1 Unit.
Trailer Pumps (Light Unit)	...	...	5 Units.
Portable Pumps	...	...	1 Unit.
Oxygen Breathing Apparatus	...	...	2 Sets.
Foam Making Branchpipes	...	...	4 Nos.
Oxy-Acetylene Cutting Set	...	...	1 Set.
Driving Chain Cutter	...	...	1 No.
Mason Cutter	...	...	1 No.
Gas Masks	...	...	2 Nos.

(b) *Marine Fire Station.*

Fire Floats (Catamaran type)	2 Units.
Speed Boat (Fitted with Fire Pump) ...	1 Unit.
Speed Boat (General Purposes)	1 Unit.

(c) *Kuala Belait Fire Post.*

Landrover Appliance (Light Pump Unit)	1 Unit.
Portable Pump	1 Unit.
Foam Making Branchpipe	1 No.

(d) *Temburong Fire Post.*

Trailer Pump (Light Unit)	1 Unit.
----------------------------------	---------

(e) *Tutong Police Station.*

Canvas Beaters	12 Nos.
Fire Hose 1½"	700 Feet.
Hydrant Key/Bar & Ancillary equipment	1 Set.

The allocation of Fire Appliances at Brunei Fire Station included those reserved for the New Fire Stations under construction.

All fire hose is maintained in good working condition and the summary of hose in commission at 31st December, 1967 is as follows :—

(a) Fire Hose 2½" diameter (Nylon & Canvas)	30,185 Ft.
(b) Fire Hose 1½" diameter	10,245 Ft.

FINANCE

The total expenditure incurred for the year was about \$754,000.00. Apart from the purchase of items of equipment and expendable Stores and Uniforms, the amount spent was mainly on personnel emoluments.

No revenue is collected by the Brigade.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

The following officers were awarded the Colonial Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal for their completion of 18 years' loyal and devoted services to the Brigade :—

- (1) Divisional Officer Ali bin Rimong.
- (2) Station Officer Durahim bin Kassim.

TRAINING (INTERNAL)

A basic fire fighting course was satisfactory completed for a class of 15 including 13 Recruit Firemen, one Assistant Station Officer and one Recruit for the Airport Fire Service. The two Assistant Station Officer newly appointed under training are due for passing out next year.

Normal routine training is regularly carried out according to schedule and Assembly Drills are also carried out once every month supervised by the Controller in order to promote fire fighting techniques. Testing of fire equipment and the uses of new equipment were also included in the training programme.

TRAINING (EXTERNAL)

Regular training and drills on basic fire fighting were carried out once a month for Police Personnel who are acting as firemen at the Police Stations of Kuala Belait, Tutong and Temburong districts.

Members of the Scouts were trained and examined for their Fireman's Badge. In addition, demonstrations of various types of First Aid and fire fighting were also carried out for the benefit of the Public during the year.

SERVICE TRAINING (OVERSEAS)

Two Subordinate Officers were sent to the Hongkong Fire Services Training School for intensive training and taking the Officers Training Course. The course was suspended due to the civil disturbance in Hongkong but the continuation of the Course was assured when circumstances permit.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

The Brigade answered 74 fire calls and 12 cases of Special Services during the year under review, in which, there were 21 persons rescued or relieved uninjured.

The loss to property as a result of fire was estimated at \$40,670.00 showing a decrease over the past year.

A good number of miscellaneous services and special jobs utilising fire equipment were carried out in the interests of the Public and other Government Departments.

SUMMARY OF CALLS

The 86 emergency calls which the Brigade answered during the year are classified as follows :—

(a) *Fire Calls.*

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	7
Jungle/grass	...	...	...	42
Motor Transports	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous Small Fires	...	...	...	3
Electrical	...	...	...	2
False Alarm, with good intent	...	...	...	6
False Alarm, malicious	...	...	...	2

(b) *Special Services.*

Persons trapped in lifts	...	...	...	10
Recapture of stray animal	...	...	...	1
Cutting away trunks of trees fallen across highway	...	...	...	1

Malicious fire calls were reported to Police for investigations and are to be deprecated because they are not only interrupt the Brigade's normal operation but expose the Firemen to unnecessary risk and danger when the Fire Appliance travel in speed particularly during heavy traffic conditions to a non-existent fire.

FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

The existing 28 Fire Points established in various parts of the Kampong Ayer were maintained in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

The existing fire extinguishers supplied to Government properties were inspected and maintained periodically and additional new Government buildings were supplied with appropriate fire equipment.

Inspections and recommendations on fire prevention were made for buildings, dangerous goods and building plans; so far 21 cases had been dealt with.

WELFARE

New issues of magazines, manuals and periodicals pertaining to fire techniques were added to the Brigade's library and are constantly used by members of the Brigade.

Athletic games were played as out-of-service activities. Morale is greatly improved through games and recreation as "An Idle Mind Is A Devil's Workshop".

(e) ROYAL BRUNEI MALAY REGIMENT

General :

The Regiment has continued to expand in numerical strength, equipment, facilities and tasks.

31st May, 1967 was declared an annual State Holiday for the first time and is called Royal Brunei Malay Regiment Anniversary. This year, the Sixth Anniversary, was celebrated by opening Berakas Camp to the general public from 2 p.m. Facilities available to the thousands who came included flights in a helicopter, firing small arms on the 25 metre range and a static display of weapons and vehicles. At 5 p.m. a Tattoo took place consisting of a display of silent drill, a flying display by the WESSEX and three WHIRLWIND helicopters, a hovercraft display, a scout car wheel-changing race, a Go-Kart race and a mock battle. The Tattoo was ended by the Regimental Band 'Beating Retreat'.

Tasks :

The main tasks of the Regiment in 1967 remained virtually unchanged and were :—

- (a) Responsibility for Public Order in the State.
- (b) Patrolling the interior of the State and her coastal waters.
- (c) Provision and control of helicopters for the use of the Regiment and Government Departments.
- (d) Provision of Guards at the Istana and ceremonial duties when necessary.

The Regiment took over from World Wide Helicopters Limited the provision of a helicopter for the State's Flying Doctor Service on May 1967.

To carry out these commitments one company remains based at BANGAR, one company occupies the Marine Base at MUARA and the remainder of the Regiment is stationed in Berakas Camp. A pattern of jungle Landing places for helicopters now exists throughout the State to allow easy access into the uninhabited areas.

The year ended with each Rifle Company flying to the British Army Jungle Warfare School in West Malaysia for a month's training in Jungle Warfare.

Strength :

The Brunei Malay strength of the Regiment on 31st December, 1967 was 692. The proportion of Brunei Malays holding positions of responsibility continues to increase and now include:—

- (a) 21 Officers including the Adjutant and a further 5 Captains.
- (b) 4 Warrant Officers.
- (c) 33 Colour Sergeants and Sergeants.
- (d) 148 Corporals and Lance Corporals.

Equipment :

Most of new equipment ordered in 1966 arrived and included:

- (a) A Mark 54 helicopter which is used for the Flying Doctor Service, air/sea rescue, troop carrying and the lifting of heavy loads.
- (b) Kapal Di-Raja 'PAHLAWAN', a 90 foot VOSPER gas turbine fast patrol boat left U.K. by sea in mid-December and is due in Brunei, after her trials in Singapore, in early 1968.

The BELL Jetranger light helicopter, previously ordered is expected to arrive in early 1968.

Building :

The Marine Base is now fully occupied though additional storage space is to be built to the arrival of KD 'PAHLAWAN'.

In Berakas Camp the building programme continues to keep up with the requirements of the expanding Regiment. Four additional blocks of junior ranks Married Quarters have been completed. The new Camp Hospital is now in use. Other buildings which have been completed include the Malay Children's School, Gymnasium and the Heliport.

Recruiting :

Two intakes, totalling 112 men, were recruited and passed out after completing their basic and continuation training.

Miscellaneous :

Two Brunei Malay Officers obtained their Private Pilots Licence in January 1967 and successfully completed a light helicopter course in U.K. in November 1967. They will continue their flying training in the BELL Jetranger helicopter when it arrives.

During the year helicopters of the Regiment flew 1109 sorties which totalled 1216 flying hours. 18 Emergency flights were flown, 6 of these were carried out at night.

On 26 July the pilot of a WHIRLWIND helicopter returning from a routine flight spotted four fishermen in the water about a mile from the coast near Berakas Camp. He landed on the sea beside the exhausted fishermen. With two of the men on the float the pilot flew to the beach where they were able to get into the cabin. The WESSEX helicopter took off and was able to winch the remaining two men on board. The crewman LCpl HAMDAN was awarded the PaNB for his part in the rescue.

CHAPTER 10

COMMUNICATIONS

MARINE

Ports and Anchorages :

BRUNEI is served by two shallow draught river ports. The larger is at Brunei Town in the eastern part of the State and the other is at Kuala Belait near the western boundary.

There are two anchorages within the estuary of the Brunei and Limbang Rivers where ships of up to 23 feet draught can anchor. They are at Tanjong Salirong and Sapo Point. The size of ships which may use these anchorages is controlled by the depth of water over the Outer Bar. This is subject to seasonal changes and a safe maximum draught at high water is 23 feet. At mean high water ships of 18 feet draught can pass across the Muara Bar to a safe anchorage in Muara Harbour.

Brunei Town wharf is 400 feet long. It lies 17 miles up the Brunei River. The largest ship which can navigate the river and berth alongside the wharf is 280 feet long with a draught of 16 feet.

The Government wharf at Kuala Belait is 300 feet long. It lies approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the mouth of the Belait River. The bar at the entrance to the river is subject to seasonal changes. Ships built on the landing craft principle, 180 feet long with a draught of six feet, cross the bar regularly. Ships with a draught of seven feet can cross the bar at high water and berth alongside the Government wharf or the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's wharf.

Port Development at Brunei Town :

Towards the end of the year Government approved plans to extend the Brunei Town wharf to 730 feet, to infill the open

spaces on the existing wharf and build a passenger pier 120 feet long at the western end of the wharf. An area adjacent to the eastern end of the wharf complex will be cleared for laying concrete hardstanding, building a Godown 120 feet by 60 feet and an 18,000 gallon capacity water tower.

Imports and Exports :

At Brunei Town imports consist of general cargo, food, clothing, equipment and building materials including steel bars, cement in bags and granite chips. Exports comprise small quantities of rubber sheet, poles, sawn timber and iron scrap.

Ships anchoring at Tanjong Salirong and Sapo Point load logs which are brought down the Limbang and Temburong Rivers. Ships anchoring in Muara Harbour invariably load and discharge military cargoes.

Practically all the general cargo entering Kuala Belait is transhipped at Labuan in Sabah. Imports consist of general cargo, food, clothing, building materials, steel bars and granite chips. Exports consist of very small quantities of rubber sheet, Jelutong and iron scrap. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited imports equipment, stores, building materials and steel pipes. The bulk of the crude oil from the Seria and offshore oil wells is piped to Lutong in Sarawak. Less than half of this is refined in Lutong. The crude oil and a large quantity of the refined products are exported through the open Roadstead at Lutong to overseas markets. There is a small process plant in Seria where motor gasoline and diesel oil are refined for the local market.

Shipping :

The number of ships and their aggregate net registered tonnage entering the two ports and anchorages are given in Table 1. The ships are recorded according to their respective trading areas which are as follows :—

- (a) Limited Coastal Trade ships which operate within a prescribed area along the coastline of Brunei, Sarawak or Sabah.

- (b) Coastal Trade ships which operate within 30 miles of the coastline of Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.
- (c) Sea going ships which proceed beyond the Coastal Trade limits.

Ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited which operate out of Kuala Belait to the offshore drilling rigs and to ports in Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah are shown separately in the table.

There has been an increase of 14% in the number of ships entering Brunei Town port during 1967 compared with 1966, and a reduction of 31% in the number of cargo ships entering Kuala Belait during the same period. The movements of ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Limited based on Kuala Belait, have increased by 77% during 1967 compared with 1966.

Visits of Naval Ships :

H.M.S. "Hubberston" (Lieutenant Commander M.H. Livesay R.N.) of the 6th Mine Counter Measures Squadron paid a courtesy visit to Brunei Town from 2nd to 6th June 1967. The Australian L. S. M. "Harry Chauvel" (Captain J. F. Hartnack R.A.E.) of the 32nd Small Ship Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers made an operational visit to Muara Harbour on the 31st October to 1st November 1967. H. M. S. "Sheraton" (Lieutenant Commander K. D. Day R. N.) and H. M. S. "Woolaston" (Lieutenant Commander R. W. Edward R. N.) of the 6th Mine Counter Measures Squadron made an operational visit to the Askar Melayu Di-Raja Brunei, Naval Base in Muara Harbour from the 9th to 11th November, 1967.

Pilotage :

Pilotage is optoinal in the State of Brunei. The Marine Assistant (Executive) and three senior Serangs pilot ships on request in the Brunei and Limbang rivers. A Serang is available to pilot ships across the bar at Kuala Belait. 308 pilotage movements were carried out in the Brunei and Limbang rivers during the year. Fees for this service and for 28 cancellations when the

pilot was standing by, amounted to \$29,200.00. There were two pilotage movements at Kuala Belait. Details of all pilotage movements during the year and the fees received are given Table 2.

Navigational Aids :

Eleven marine light beacons mark the entrance to the southern part of Brunei Bay, Brunei River and the deep water channel to the Brunei Town wharf. Approximately 80 unlighted wooden beacons (panchang) mark the deep water and subsidiary channels in the estuary of the Limbang and Brunei rivers and the boat channels in the numerous small rivers.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited install and maintain their own marine light beacons on their offshore drilling rigs and oilwells. The company service and maintain two sets of leading lights at the entrance to the Belait River for the Marine Department on repayment.

Hydrographic Surveys :

To assist the Consulting Engineers in the design, planning and construction of the conservancy works for the Brunei Deep Water Port Scheme a hydraulic tidal model of the area has been built in the United Kingdom. The model is 67 by 70 feet square and represents an area on site of approximately 20 x 30 miles in extent. The contours and soundings from Admiralty charts and from all local hydrographic surveys have been incorporated in the model. In order to calibrate the model to conform as close as possible with natural conditions it was necessary to obtain the speed and direction of the tidal currents during a tidal cycle at many stations on the model and to calculate the river flow and volume of water discharged by the six main rivers into the estuary of the Brunei and Limbang rivers. In the Brunei Bay area the tidal regime changes during a 14-day cycle from a semi-diurnal tide at neap tides to a dominantly diurnal tide at spring tides.

At the request of the Consulting Engineers the Marine Department provided a powered lighter, motor launches and staff to assist in carrying out the tidal surveys from April to November.

Notices to Mariners and Shipping Circulars :

Fifteen Brunei Notices to Mariners and 10 Brunei Shipping Circulars were issued during the year.

Light Dues :

Light Dues are paid by ships of 15 net registered tons and over on entering and leaving a port. By agreement with the Government, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited make an annual payment of \$5,000 for Light Dues to cover the operations of their fleet of ships at Kuala Belait. The number of ships paying Light Dues and the total amount collected during the year are given in Table 3.

Supplies of Treated Fresh Water :

Supplies of treated fresh water are available for ships at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait wharves. The charge for fresh water is \$2.00 per 1,000 gallons. The Marine Department records the amount of fresh water supplied and bills the ship's agent for the cost of the water. The revenue from the sale of water is credited to the Brunei Town and Kuala Belait Municipal Boards respectively. Details of treated fresh water supplied to ships at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait during the year are given in Table 4. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited supply their own treated fresh water to ships owned and managed by the company at Kuala Belait.

Passenger Ferries and Carriage of Mail :

A passenger ferry runs daily, excluding Sundays, between Brunei Town—Labuan—Brunei Town. The ferry also carries Post Office and British military mail. A passenger and mail carrying service is operated with outboard motor perahus between Brunei Town—Bangar (Temburong District)—Brunei Town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Mondays and Saturdays this service is extended to the Labu Estate in the Temburong District. Details of the number of passengers and mail carried in the respective ferries and the amount received in fares are given in Table 5.

Carriage of Pilgrims :

On the 18th January 1967, 225 pilgrims en route to Mecca, and 15 officers from the Department of Religious Affairs were carried from Brunei Town to Labuan to join Pilgrim M.S. "Anshun". On the 20th April 1967, 197 pilgrims returning from Mecca in Pilgrim M.S. "Anshun" and 15 officers from the Department of Religious Affairs were carried from Labuan to Brunei Town.

Use of Water Transport :

The Marine Department provides motor launches and out-board motor perahus for use by Government Departments generally. Subject to higher priorities motor launches and out-board motor perahus may be hired for private use. The number of times water transport has been used by Government Departments and hired privately and the revenue earned are given in Table 6.

Licensing of Passenger, Cargo and Sea Fishing Boats :

The numbers of passenger, cargo and sea fishing boats licensed in the three districts of the State are given in Table 7.

I IN 19

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No. of

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TABLE I

SHOWING THE VOLUME OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE STATE OF BRUNEI IN 1967 IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

DESCRIPTION	BRUNEI TOWN					TANJONG SALIRONG			MUARA HARBOUR AND SAPO POINT				KUALA BELAIT				TOTAL ALL PORTS				
	1967	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966		No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	1967	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966		1967	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966		1967	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966		1967	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966		1967	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966		
	No. of Ships	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.			No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.	No. of Ships	Aggregate N.R.T.		
Limited Coastal Trade Ships	1,471	22,422	23 +	4,338 —	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,471	22,422	23 +	4,338 —
Coastal Trade Ships	344	28,767	193 +	13,027 +	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3 —	655 —	201	72,937	91 —	18,941 —	545	101,704	99 +	6,569 —	
Sea Going Ships	182	78,939	28 +	9,864 +	39	76,320	11 +	31,056 +	15	31,538	5 +	10,970 +	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	236	186,797	44 +	51,890 +	
TOTAL	1,997	130,128	244 +	18,553 +	39	76,320	11 +	31,056 +	15	31,538	2 +	10,315 +	3,443	351,838	1,325 +	94,337 +	5,494	589,824	1,582 +	154,261 +	

NOTES :

N.R.T. = Net Registered Tonnage.

* These ships are owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited. They operate from Kuala Belait to the offshore drilling rigs, oilwells and to ports in Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.

TABLE II

SHOWING THE PILOTAGE MOVEMENTS IN THE BRUNEI AND BELAIT RIVERS AND FEES RECEIVED IN 1967 IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

Serial No.	Pilotage Movements	Pilotage Fee \$ cts.	Number of Movements	1967	Portion of Fee Received By Pilot \$ cts.	Number of Movements	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966	
				Total Fee \$ cts.			Total Fee \$ cts.	Portion of Fee Received By Pilot \$ cts.
Brunei River, Inward Movements								
1	Outer Bar to Sapo Point	100.00	3	300.00	200.00	1 +	100.00 +	66.67 +
2	Outer Bar to Pulau Sibungor	150.00	1	150.00	100.00	—	—	—
3	Outer Bar to Tanjong Selirong	100.00	35	3,500.00	2,333.33	12 +	1,200.00 +	800.00 +
4	Sapo Point to Muara Harbour	100.00	12	1,200.00	800.00	7 +	700.00 +	466.67 +
5	Sapo Point to Tanjong Selirong	100.00	3	300.00	200.00	2 +	200.00 +	133.33 +
6	Sapo Point to Brunei Channel	100.00	—	—	—	2 —	200.00 —	133.33 —
7	Sapo Point to Pulau Sibungor	100.00	52	5,200.00	3,466.67	3 +	300.00 +	200.00 +
8	Sapo Point to Brunei Town	100.00	29	2,900.00	1,933.33	2 +	200.00 +	133.33 +
9	Muara Harbour to Brunei Town	100.00	—	—	—	1 —	100.00 +	66.67 —
10	Pulau Sibungor to Brunei Town	50.00	43	2,150.00	1,433.33	4 —	200.00 —	133.33 —
11	Moving Berth at Brunei Town	50.00	6	300.00	200.00	4 +	200.00 +	133.33 +
12	Cancellation of Pilot	50.00	28	1,400.00	933.33	14 +	700.00 +	466.67 +
Total Inward Movements			212	17,400.00	11,600.00	38 +	3,100.00 +	2,066.67 +
Brunei River, Outward Movements								
1	Brunei Town to Pulau Sibungor	50.00	12	600.00	400.00	—	—	—
2	Brunei Town to Sapo Point	100.00	63	6,300.00	4,200.00	12 +	1,200.00 +	800.00 +
3	Brunei Town to Muara Harbour	100.00	1	100.00	66.67	—	—	—
4	Pulau Sibungor to Sapo Point	100.00	8	800.00	533.33	—	—	—
5	Brunei Channel to Sapo Point	100.00	—	—	—	2 —	200.00 —	133.33 —
6	Muara Harbour to Sapo Point	100.00	11	1,100.00	733.33	7 +	700.00 +	466.67 +
7	Tanjong Selirong to Sapo Point	100.00	—	—	—	1 —	100.00 —	66.67 —
8	Tanjong Selirong to Outer Bar	100.00	29	2,900.00	1,933.33	11 +	1,100.00 +	733.33 +
9	Sapo Point to Outer Bar	100.00	—	—	—	3 —	300.00 —	200.00 —
Total Outward Movements			124	11,800.00	7,866.67	24 +	2,400.00 +	1,600.00 +
Brunei River, Total Inward and Outward Movements			336	29,200.00	19,466.67	62 +	5,500.00 +	3,666.67 +
Belait River, Inward Movements								
1	Outer Bar to Government Wharf	100.00	1	100.00	66.67	—	—	—
Belait River, Outward Movements								
1	Government Wharf to Outer Bar	100.00	1	100.00	66.67	1 +	100.00 +	66.67 +
Belait Rivers, Total Inward and Outward Movements			2	200.00	133.33	1 +	100.00 +	66.67 +
Brunei and Belait Rivers Total Pilotage Movements			338	29,400.00	19,600.00	63 +	5,600.00 +	3,733.33 +

TABLE III

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SHIPS PAYING LIGHTS DUES AND THE
AMOUNT COLLECTED IN 1967 IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

<i>Ports and Anchorage</i>	1967		<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1966</i>	
	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Light Dues \$ cts.</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>Light Dues \$ cts.</i>
Brunei Town	709	11,220.79	274 +	2,917.21 +
Tanjong Selirong	39	7,632.40	11 +	3,106.00 +
Muara Harbour & Sapo Point	15	3,442.80	5 +	1,386.00 +
Kuala Belait	*103	2,966.72	5 —	1,044.92 +
Totals	866	25,262.71	285 +	8,454.13 +
Annual payment by Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited				
		† 5,000.00		
Grand Total		30,262.71		

NOTES :

- * This figure does not include the ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited which operate out of Kuala Belait to the offshore drilling rigs, oilwells and to ports in Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.
- † The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited make an annual payment of \$5000 for Light Dues to cover the operations of their fleet of ships at Kuala Belait.

TABLE IV

DETAILS OF TREATED FRESH WATER SUPPLIED TO SHIPS IN 1967 IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

Place	Number of Ships Taking Water	1967 Number of Gallons Supplied	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966			
			Cost \$ cts.	Number of Ships	Number of Gallons	Cost \$ cts.
Brunei Town	291	2,972,918	5,851.23	176 +	1,548,926 +	3,003.26 +
Kuala Belait	70	123,100	246.20	13 —	3,400 —	6.80 —
TOTAL	361	3,096,018	6,097.43	163 +	1,545,526 +	2,996.46 +

TABLE V

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND BAGS OF MAIL CARRIED IN THE PASSENGER FERRIES AND THE REVENUE EARNED IN 1967 IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

JOURNEY	Detail of Fare Paying Passengers 1967 Increase + or Decrease — 1966								Details of Non-Fare Paying Passengers 1967 Increase + or Decrease — on 1966								Totals All Passengers 1967 Increase + or Decrease — 1966						Details of Mail Carried 1967 Increase + or Decrease — on 1966													
	Number of Adults Children		Amounts of Fares \$ cts.	Number of Adults Children		Amounts of Fares \$ cts.	1967 Government Officers With Free Pass Adults Children		Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 Adults Children		1967 British Military and War Dept. Civilians Adults Children		Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 Adults Children		Number of Adults Children		Amounts of Fares \$ cts.	Number of Adults Children		Amounts of Fares \$ cts.	1967 No. of Bags of Mail Post Office Military		Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 No. of Bags of Mail Post Office Military													
Brunei Town to Labuan	8,340	1,519	22,861.25	1,416	+	59	—	3,928.75	+	1,297	787	388	+	142	—	298	3	1,723	—	59	—	9,935	2,309	22,861.25	81	+	260	—	3,928.75	+	603	189	15	+	1,137	—
Labuan to Brunei Town	8,381	1,529	22,642.50	1,101	+	127	+	1,740.50	+	1,204	807	153	+	139	—	321	13	1,490	—	33	—	9,906	2,349	22,642.50	236	—	45	—	1,740.50	+	1,362	368	66	+	750	—
Brunei Town to Bangar, Temburong	117	6	240.00	16	—	1	+	31.00	—	68	8	2	+	2	+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	185	14	240.00	14	—	3	+	31.00	+	160	Nil	160	—	Nil	
Bangar, Temburong to Brunei Town	41	Nil	82,000	2	+	Nil		4.00	+	320	28	35	—	12	+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	361	28	82.00	33	—	12	+	4.00	+	160	Nil	128	—	Nil	
Brunei Town to Labu Estate	4	Nil	8.00	4	+	Nil		8.00	+	1	Nil	5	—	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	8.00	1	—	Nil		8.00	+	99	Nil	117	—	Nil	
Labu Estate to Brunei Town	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil		97	Nil	71	+	Nil	
TOTAL	16,883	3,054	45,883.75	2,507	+	69	+	5,650.25	+	2,890	1,630	503	+	267	—	619	16	3,213	—	92	—	20,392	4,700	45,833.75	203	—	290	—	5,650.25	+	2,481	557	253	—	1,887	—

TABLE VI

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOOKINGS FOR WATER TRANSPORT AND THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE EARNED IN 1967 IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

DESCRIPTION	BRUNEI TOWN				TUTONG				KUALA BELAIT				TOTAL ALL PORTS			
	No. of Bookings	1967 Revenue \$ cts.	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 No. of Bookings	Revenue \$ cts.	No. of Bookings	1967 Revenue \$ cts.	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 No. of Bookings	Revenue \$ cts.	No. of Bookings	1967 Revenue \$ cts.	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 No. of Bookings	Revenue \$ cts.	No. of Bookings	1967 Revenue \$ cts.	Increase + or Decrease — on 1966 No. of Bookings	Revenue \$ cts.
<i>Government Department</i>																
Motor Launches	108	14,954.32	52 +	5,117.41 +	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	108	14,954.32	52 +	5,117.41 +
Outboard Motor Perahus	939	15,304.95	157 +	2,143.33 +	138	3,498.89	17 —	565.97 —	69	3,778.61	3 —	1,098.87 —	1,146	22,582.45	137 +	478.49 +
<i>Hired for Pilotage Service</i>																
Motor Launches	Nil	Nil	4 —	281.71 —	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4 —	281.71 —
Outboard Motor Perahus	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Private Hire</i>																
Motor Launches	56	8,113.95	Nil	4,779.31 +	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	56	8,113.95	Nil	4,779.31 +
Outboard Motor Perahus	5	47.98	15 —	329.19 —	1	26.71	6 —	142.36 —	Nil	Nil	4 —	146.48 —	6	74.69	25 —	618.03 —
TOTALS																
Motor Launches	164	23,068.27	48 +	9,615.01 +	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	164	23,068.27	48 +	9,615.01 +
Outboard Motor Perahus	944	15,352.93	142 +	1,814.14 +	139	3,525.60	23 —	708.33 —	69	3,778.61	7 —	1,245.35 —	1,152	22,657.14	112 +	139.54 —

TABLE VII

LICENCING OF PASSENGER, CARGO AND SEA FISHING BOATS IN 1967
IN COMPARISON WITH 1966

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>1967</i>		<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1966</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Fees \$ cts.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>
<i>PASSENGER BOATS</i>				
Brunei	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tutong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kuala Belait	21	210.00	2 —	20.00 —
TOTAL	21	210.00	2 —	20.00 —
<i>CARGO BOATS</i>				
Brunei	23	575.00	4 +	42.50 —
Tutong	7	175.00	1 +	25.00 +
Kuala Belait	7	177.00	1 —	25.00 —
TOTAL	37	927.50	4 +	42.50 —
<i>SEA FISHING BOATS</i>				
Brunei	92	23.00	3 +	75 +
Muara	18	4.50	35 —	8.75 —
Tutong	13	3.25	3 —	75 —
Kuala Belait	44	11.00	6 —	1.50 —
TOTAL	167	41.75	41 —	10.25 —

(b) CIVIL AVIATION

During the year Malaysian Airways continued to maintain connecting services with Fokker Friendship and Douglas DC3 aircraft to the main centres in Borneo.

Cathay Pacific Airways service to Hong Kong was terminated during the year in view of the fact that Lockheed Electra aircraft operating the service were replaced by Convair 880 aircraft and Brunei Airport was unsuitable for operation of these aircraft.

Detailed planning and survey work for the new airport continued during the year and it hoped the new airport which has been approved by Government will be ready for operation in late 1970 or early 1971.

STATISTICS FOR 1967

Aircraft Movements :—

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-Offs</i>
Civil	3,057	3,056
Military	1,386	1,386
	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>
Passengers (Civil)	28,991	28,897
Freight (Civil)	102,052 Kilos	332,325 Kilos
Mail (Civil)	37,115 Kilos	58,413 Kilos

(c) DEPARTMENT OF LAND TRANSPORT

Except for taxis and buses, the number of motor vehicles which are actually used on the road has shown a sharp increase in 1967. The highest among these is the increase in the number of motor cars which rate has risen to 20% more than in 1965. Although this appears to be an encouraging situation, but on the contrary it will hamper the business of public service transport. The result of this, the number of public service buses has decreased by two. Hence the Motor Transport Licensing Authority has resolved not to increase in the number of Public Service Vehicles until new roads are being opened up.

The number of commercial transport vehicles is now in the increase. This is heartening as it will help greatly in the State's development projects. It must be appreciated that goods transport is a very vital factor in helping all the various forms of the State Development Project in the way of cost and speed.

Legislation :

An amendment is being drafted to provide motor vehicle licences to expire six or twelve months from the date of issue such that its date of expiry would run together with the date of expiry of the policy of the insurance in respect of which motor vehicle it was taken.

If this is approved, then it would ease the big uncontrollable crowd at each licensing season.

Staff :

The staff is still inadequate both for technical and administrative sections. The appointment of a Mechanical Engineer is badly needed. On the administration side, a full time Licensing Officer or Registrar is badly required. Beside this, the clerical side is still under strength.

Training :

The training of staff in Kuala Lumpur is being arranged. It is expected that the first batch of officers from this Department shall leave for training at Kuala Lumpur in 1968.

Building :

The present building is inadequate. A new building at Gadong is being built. It is expected to be completed some time next year.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED ON THE ROAD AS ON
DECEMBER 31ST OF EACH YEAR

	1966	1967	Increase
Passenger cars	5556	6638	1082
Motor cycles & Scooters	1298	1377	79
Commercial vehicles	1368	1497	129
Taxis	99	101	2
Buses	89	87	2 (Decreased)
Government vehicles excluding Military	932	995	63
	9342	10695	1353

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR
1966 AND 1967

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1966	163	139	124	195	168	171	193	203	133	159	142	141	=1931
1967	129	121	137	139	128	151	174	154	122	129	126	107	=1617

NUMBER OF DRIVING LICENCES ISSUED

	1966	1967	Increase
Annual Driving Licences	11934	13341	1407
Provisional Driving Licence	6955	6620	335 (Decreased)
	18889	19961	1072

NUMBER OF ACCIDENT CASE VEHICLES INSPECTED
BY VEHICLE EXAMINERS

	1966	1967	Increase
Brunei Registration Centre	314	405	91
Belait Registration Centre	237	222	15 (Decreased)
	551	627	76

NUMBER OF EXEMPTED LICENCES ISSUED TO

	1966	1967	<i>Increase</i>
Motor Vehicles owned by the Government	932	995	63
Motor Vehicles owned by Government servants	850	1081	231
Total Number of Exempted Driving Licences issued	771	837	68
	2553	2915	362

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED

	1966	1967	<i>Increase</i>
Motor vehicles & drivers	\$395,707	\$453,539	\$ 57,832

(d) POSTAL SERVICES

There are six post offices and three postal agencies functioning in the State of Brunei. The post offices are situated in Brunei Town, Muara, Bangar in the Temburong District, Tutong, Kuala Belait and Seria and the postal agencies are operating in Lumapas, Labi and Rambai. Awang Robert Lim who formerly served as a postal Agent in Labi resigned in September, 1967 and a postman has since replaced him.

Full postal facilities, namely money order and British Postal Order service, parcel including C.O.D. parcel service, registration, post boxes and savings bank business are available at the Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria post offices while the smaller offices such as Muara, Tutong and Temburong undertake the sale of stamps, receipt and delivery of letters and parcels only. The Tutong Post Office also offers the sale of British Postal Orders as from the end of 1967. The postal agencies provide the following facilities: stamp-selling, receipt and delivery of ordinary and registered letters.

As Brunei is outside the route of international airlines, internal air links with Kota Kinabalu and Kuching and thence onwards to Singapore and Hongkong provide the quickest means for the despatch of outward mails from this Administration. Overseas airmails are received in the State, mails from one post office to another in Brunei are conveyed throughout the year by postal vans or outboard launches. Weekly surface mails to the State are landed at Brunei Town where these are transferred to Post Offices in Kuala Belait, Seria and Tutong by two postal trucks.

In addition to the normal daily airmail despatches to United Kingdom, Singapore, Hongkong, Malaysia and other foreign countries, direct daily airmail services were also introduced in August, 1967 between Brunei and the following places: Penang, Ipoh, Seremban and Kuala Lumpur. A direct despatch of airmail is received daily from Tawau with effect from 27th September, 1967.

A house to house mail delivery service is provided on normal working days and this service is being extended to areas in the river kampongs as well as remote villages in the Brunei Muara District. Pillar boxes for letters are installed at important road

junctions as well as other public places and these are cleared twice daily in most cases except on holidays. Eight more boxes were installed during 1967 in the various districts.

At present there is one mobile and one riverine post office operating in the Brunei district and one of each in the Belait area. The Belait riverine post office provides most of the facilities as those offered by the Brunei one, which are extended to as far as Melilas, Ulu Belait. It proves successful.

There are three automatic stamp vending machines which are installed at the Brunei Town Post Office, Seria and the Brunei Airport. Members of the public once made good use of these machines until the middle of November 1967 when they were closed on account of the devaluation of the pound sterling. These machines will be put into operation again as soon as the old 10c coin is no longer in circulation.

An issue of postage stamps comprising 4c, 10c, 25c and 50c denominations commemorating the 1400th Hundred Year of the Descent of Al-Quran to the Universe were placed on sale on 19th December, 1967. The sale of this special issue added considerably to the revenue of the department.

An expansion of the Brunei Town Post Office costing about \$422,000.00 originally expected to be completed by the end of 1967 will not be ready until September, 1968. More storage space for parcels and mails will become available on the completion of the new building. It is also planned to accommodate 2,000 post boxes there.

Though there were new clerks and postmen posted to this department in 1967, there still existed 12 vacancies, i.e. 8 for clerks grade 'B', 2 clerks grade 'A' and 2 for postmen. While these vacancies are unfilled, considerable pressure on the existing staff was experienced. It is hoped however that the staffing position may be improved by 1968.

The following events are worth mentioning :—

- (a) Long Service Medal was presented to Awang Maidin bin Sihin, the Postmaster, Brunei Town Office, for his faithful services to the Government.

- (b) The death of Awang Lee Thian Soong, the late Senior Postmaster who passed away in April, 1967 is recorded with regret. His death was indeed a great loss to the department.
- (c) Two visits to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore by Brunei postal officers were organised in 1967. The first batch comprising 7 officers and the second 8 in number toured the postal services department in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Singapore and studied the various aspects of postal work there. All officers concerned greatly benefited from these visits.
- (d) One car porch at K. Belait and one at the Seria Post Office were erected out of PWD Minor Works Fund. Postal vans in the Belait area are now properly sheltered whenever they are not in operation.

Money orders issued in 1967 totalled \$766,417.26 whilst those cashed amounted to \$53,306.52 compared with those issued in 1966 amounting to \$464,620.42 and those paid totalling \$26,743.66. Postal orders sold during the year amounted to \$210,585.70 and those cashed totalled \$31,450.15 (due to the devaluation of the pound Sterling) as compared to 1966 sold \$190,105.73 and cashed \$36,820.98. The total number of articles dealt with during the year was 4,464,324 as compared with 4,463,262 in 1966.

It could be mentioned in conclusion that all postal sections in the various post offices in the State are functioning smoothly, with the exception of the Savings Bank section. This is due mainly to the unavailability of an accounting officer in this Administration and, as a result, Audit enquiries received in connection with the Savings Bank section are mostly kept in abeyance. It is hoped however that a sub-accountant will be available in future to attend to the postal Saving Bank.

(e) TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

After very many years' devoted service to the State of Brunei, those since 1920 being spent in connection with the Telecommunications service, the State Controller of Telecommunications, Pengiran Kerma Indra Haji Mohammed bin Pengiran Piut commenced retirement leave on 1st January, 1967.

Mr. C.E.B. Parrott was promoted to State Controller of Telecommunications and during the course of the year Mr. R.J. Bell and Mr. A. Cree were recruited as Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications. This brought the senior staff back to the level which existed in 1957, but which had seldom been achieved since.

Towards the end of the year the Government approved a 5-year Development Plan for the Telecommunications Department and a staff reorganisation scheme was submitted for approval in the 1968 estimates.

Telegraphs :

Direct hand keyed radio telegraph circuits were maintained from Brunei to Singapore, Kuching and Jesselton. Internally H.F. radio telegraph circuits operated from Brunei Town to Tutong, Kuala Belait and Seria. Work has started on converting as many of these circuits as possible to teleprinter operation. By the end of the year the Brunei-Jesselton circuit and the Brunei-Kuala Belait circuit had been converted to teleprinter operation.

Telegraph statistics for the period 1960-67 are given below and show an 18% increase in private and commercial messages in 1967 over those in 1966.

The 1963 figures are high due to press messages mainly concerned with the rebellion, and 1965 figures show a very high rate of Government messages probably connected with development projects and correspondence with the U.K. Government.

*No. of words transmitted to countries
outside Borneo*

	<i>Private</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Press</i>	<i>Total</i>
1960	337,301	113,253	10,616	461,170
1961	320,629	125,542	34,461	840,630
1962	318,472	140,624	62,719	521,115
1963	403,916	314,739	156,306	874,961
1964	406,163	227,890	53,748	687,828
1965	436,015	383,364	48,215	867,144
1966	489,770	239,339	14,395	743,504
1967	578,630	228,056	52,707	859,393

A further increase in telegraph traffic is expected for next year but some of this might be diverted to Telex traffic if Telex working is introduced as planned for 1968.

Telephones :

Automatic Telephone Exchanges were maintained at Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria with small manual exchanges at Tutong and Bangar. All junction working was by means of V.H.F. radio bearers, except for an underground cable between Seria R.A.X. and Kuala Belait.

An extension to Brunei Town exchange building and equipment was started. The equipment extension, carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. Graham, G.E.C. Co. Ltd. is expected to be completed about mid 1968. This will increased the capacity from 1000 lines to 3300 lines.

Due to the approval of the 5 year Development plan, it became possible to consider an underground duct scheme for the Brunei Town area which would prevent frequent disturbance to road surfaces. It was proposed that the scheme should as far as possible coincide with the proposed sewerage scheme to cause minimum inconvenience to road traffic. This would delay the final cable scheme but would be a better long term project. Nearly completed plans for directly buried cable were scrapped and some aerial cable ordered to provide limited distribution until the duct scheme can be completed in 1969.

An extension to Seria R.A.X. was ordered and delivery is expected in 1968. This will increase the number of lines available from 200 to 400.

It had been increasingly noticeable that there were many noisy telephones which were not reported as faulty by the subscriber. A routine maintenance visiting scheme was introduced to change noisy cords and instruments, but this is very difficult to keep up due to shortage of staff. Efforts were made to improve the standard of maintenance all round.

The total number of telephones installed in 1967 was 245. Direct Exchange lines taken into use were —

Brunei Town	—	17
Kuala Belait	—	79
Tutong	—	5
Seria	—	2
Bangar	—	Nil

One 100-line crossbar P.A.B.X. was installed at Berakas Camp to replace the existing 50-line equipment which was recovered for use elsewhere.

At present local calls are not metered in Brunei State and thus figures giving the number of local calls or their average duration are not available.

Trunk Call Traffic :

Westwards, Brunei Town Exchange is connected by a 5-circuit V.H.F. radio system to Kuala Belait. The traffic between Brunei Town and other exchanges over this route is tabulated below :

Traffic in chargeable minutes between Brunei Town and :—

		1966	1967
Kuala Belait*	o/g	151,552	159,086
	i/c	132,515	151,129
Miri	o/g	16,227	18,006
	i/c	27,199	32,744

Sibu	o/g	372	904	
	i/c	2,285	2,207	
Kuching	o/g	395	273	
	i/c	626	943	
Total		331,171	365,292	Increase 10%

To these times must be added the operating times, each call requiring the assistance of at least two operators. The 1967 figures indicate that the circuits are well overloaded and credit must be given to the operating staff for achieving this high utilisation. The number of circuits will be increased in 1968 and the quality improved so that operator dialling can be introduced to enable most calls to be effected by one operator.

Towards the East, Brunei Town was connected by a 5-channel V.H.F. radio system to Labuan. In October a second 5-channel system to Labuan operating from a site at Berakas Camp was installed. This gave greatly improved circuits for connection through to Jesselton and for connection there to SEACOM Cable for overseas calls. Telephone service was operated officially to nine foreign territories. During the year the withdrawal of British Armed Forces greatly affected the number of calls between Labuan and Brunei.

Traffic figures for the Brunei-Labuan route are tabulated below :—

Traffic in chargeable minutes between Brunei and :

	1965	1966	1967
Labuan	151,473	176,792	71,611
Jesselton	60,974	91,789	100,882
Sandakan	2,148	3,665	4,988
Tawau	575	489	781
Singapore	5,059	16,740	2,405
Kuala Lumpur	1,166	4,987	7,798
Hong Kong	663	2,243	5,182
England	92	487	208
Total	222,150	297,192	211,855

Calls to other countries over this circuit have been omitted, i.e. U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan, Philippines etc.

Ulu H.F. Radio Scheme :

By the end of 1967 twenty remote Kampongs had been provided with low power radio equipment for communication to Brunei Town. The Scheme is intended to provide emergency and essential message communications, *e.g.* to summon the Flying Doctor in case of serious illness. A few more installations were planned for 1968.

Other Departments :

An increasing amount of work was carried out on maintaining radio equipment for other departments, mainly Royal Brunei Police, Civil Aviation, Marine, Royal Brunei Malay Regiment and Electrical Department.

Assistance is also given to the Medical Department in maintaining and commissioning of electronic apparatus.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. :

The B.S.P.Co. continued to operate their own complex communication system including an automatic exchange at Seria and radio links to Lutong and offshore positions.

General :

In common with other technical departments the lack of skilled personnel of all grades was very evident. It becomes increasingly difficult to maintain the growing amount of equipment and installation work is not carried out as rapidly as needed.

The lack of clerical staff is also felt and the increasing amount of telephone accounting prevents necessary expansion into statistical work from being effectively attempted. Attempts to produce a new directory for the beginning of 1967 fell a long way behind and it became apparent that this would be delayed until January 1968.

CHAPTER 11

WORKS AND BUILDINGS

(a) PUBLIC WORKS, PUBLIC UTILITIES

PUBLIC WORKS — GENERAL

THE most convenient yardstick with which to measure the output of the Department is the annual expenditure, and in 1967 this remained at \$31,324,308. This was in the same high range as in the two previous years, all being greatly in excess of the 1964 figure which was typical of the output before the present development upsurge in Brunei had commenced. The 1967 figure must represent the ultimate effort of the Department, inadequately staffed as it is at present. Until the personnel potential improves, any increase could only be obtained by a reduction in technical efficiency or financial control.

A substantial contribution towards development services, but one which cannot conveniently be assessed, is the assistance and co-operation given by the Public Works Department to firms of Consulting Engineers and Architects to whom major construction projects have been assigned by Government. It was disappointing that staffing deficiencies resulted in so many interesting development projects requiring no particular specialist treatment being of necessity assigned to Consultants, with the Department denied the satisfaction of producing more material results of its efforts.

One of the duties of the Department is the provision of technical advice and assistance to the various Municipal Boards; this included attempts to associate the rudiments of town planning with consideration of private development applications. The appointment of the Town Planning Officer of the Department of Development to membership of these Boards has been of great assistance in attempting to ensure that the planning mistakes of the past are not repeated.

STAFF

There is no indication of any more realistic approach being made to the recruitment of professional and technical staff. It is unwarranted to imagine that qualified and experienced men are prepared to wait for many months while their applications for employment are being processed. Scrutiny of the daily Press and periodicals in countries which are the principal sources of such staff reveals that opportunities for employment in developing territories are manifold, as are possibilities in home localities. This sector of employment is at present decidedly a suppliers market, and the strength of the Department is suffering as a consequence.

The outstanding deficiency in professional staff was in the drawing office, where at the end of the year all three Architects posts were vacant, with no indication of recruits coming forward. This resulted in the disruption of the modest organization which had been set up for processing small building projects through rational investigation/design/tender stages.

Particulars of recruitment, and tenure of the more senior posts, in which deficiencies occur are given hereunder :—

Architects — Posts 3 — Vacant 3, Recruited Nil.

Engineers — Posts 13 — Vacant 1, Recruited Nil.

Quantity Surveyor — Posts 1 — Vacant 1, Recruited Nil.

Superintendents — Posts 6 — Vacants 2, Recruited Nil.

Chief Technical Assistants — Posts 11 — Vacant 1, Recruited Nil.

Senior Draftsmen — Posts 5 — Vacant 3, Recruited Nil.

The irregular sequence of recruitment of officers on contract has resulted in a comparatively large proportion being concurrently eligible for vacation leave, thus adding to the staffing difficulties described above. The number of Civil Engineers on the establishment justifies in particular the provision of a leave reserve of officers and proposals for this are included in the draft 1968 Estimates.

In industrial and manual grades of employees 421 men have been transferred from daily to monthly rates of pay during 1967 thus helping to meet one of the major complaints of artisan and manual staff. The actual number employed as on 31/12/67 under each pay class was 1,643 daily rated and 907 monthly paid. Apart from difficulty in obtaining men prepared to undertake work of a more unpleasant and unsavoury nature, there was no marked labour shortage but it cannot be said that output per capita was high or efficient. Maintenance services are very largely undertaken by departmental labour rather than by contract, and although such a system can be convenient and flexible, it is dependent for its success upon competent and knowledgeable supervision and training. In most branches of the Department foremen or leading hands capable of controlling a group of workmen and themselves competent to direct and instruct, and to rectify mistakes, are few in number. Although the Superintendents in the Mechanical and Buildings branches do their utmost to improve methods, order and efficiency, the Department with this absence of skilled supervisors or instructors is unable to operate any form of training establishment for either tradesmen or junior technical staff. We can only look towards the various trades schools now under construction as the source of more knowledgeable workmen, with possibilities of rational trade and efficiency tests for each class and grade of employee.

MATERIALS

Brunei is not endowed with anything approaching sufficiency of construction and engineering materials, not even to an extent where substitution or improvization could enable projects of any particular magnitude to be undertaken without recourse to imports. Until recent years demands for such materials have fluctuated and importers must have been reluctant to hold stocks, particularly those subjects to deterioration. It would appear however that despite the present upsurge of development work, and demands for large quantities of materials, this reluctance continues, and delays caused by absence of essential materials are common.

Few construction projects can be even commenced without supplies of cement and stone, but on a number of occasions the Department has had to assist Contractors with materials drawn from stocks intended for direct labour use.

The opening of a number of brickfields has improved the supply of that commodity and it is now unusual to use imported bricks. Quality is low but usually adequate for single storey building work, with no pretences at the production of engineering or facing bricks. A number of attempts have been made locally to produce sand/cement roofing tiles with mixed success. The processes adopted are usually incomplete, with waterproofing more dependent on surface treatment than on an impervious material, but at least one sizeable housing project has been successfully roofed with these products. Generally, locally produced materials are confined to softwoods and secondary hardwoods, beach and of uniform fine texture, rounded and poorly graded, and stone extracted from deposits of sandstone shingles and cobbles which is suitable for mass concrete, or lightly stressed reinforced concrete work.

The complete range of manufactured building and engineering materials and products has to be imported, as has stone suitable for better quality reinforced concrete work and for main road surfacing. No record is held by this Department of imports of stone by contractors, but 20,046 tons of granite and basalt were obtained by the Department from Singapore for hot-mix production. A feature of foundation work in Brunei has been the traditional "bakau" piles from local forests, up to 8" in diameter on occasion, and often jointed with steel sleeves to lengths in excess of 60 feet. While the method in general continues, it is no longer possible to obtain the heaviest of these piles and diameters under 6" have generally to be accepted.

BUILDINGS

It has been the object of the Department to undertake the construction of all Government buildings of a utilitarian nature costing less than \$500,000. Anything larger, unless it was of a repetitive character, assigned to firms of Architects. Generally

this objective has been met, although with the departure of the remaining departmental Architects, it may not be possible to do so in future. The largest contract handled has been one of \$1,400,000 for the construction of 30 units of Class "C" flats. Major commitments in 1967 and earlier years, and also for the immediate future, have been service housing, Education Department buildings, and Berakas Camp for the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

As Government's intentions for the continued development and welfare of the country are largely dependent upon greatly increased staff in social and educational services, the provision of accommodation for these officers is regarded as an undertaking of the utmost importance and so housing has absorbed much of the resources of the Department.

Schemes which have been in progress during the year included:—

- 8 Class 'B' Quarters, Jalan Berakas — 7 completed and occupied.
- 5 Class 'B' Quarters, Jalan Gadong — completed and occupied.
- 11 Class 'C' Quarters, Jalan Berakas — 7 completed and occupied.
- 14 Class 'E' Quarters, Jalan Berakas — completed and occupied.
- 18 Class 'F' Quarters, Jalan Berakas — completed and occupied.
- 12 Senior Officers Flats, Jalan Malabau — completed and occupied.
- 30 Class 'C' Flats, Jalan Malabau — completed and occupied.
- 24 Class 'E' Flats, Jalan Malabau — completed and occupied.
- 6 Class 'C' Flats, Jalan Ong Sum Ping — 90% completed.
- 48 Teachers' Flats, Jalan Ong Sum Ping — completed.

A group of 12 Senior Officers' Quarters of semi-permanent type were constructed by a firm of Architects at Jalan Berakas.

Expenditure on this housing work was:—

(a) Service housing, Brunei Town	...	\$4,192,459
(b) Teachers' Flats, Brunei Town	...	\$ 710,738

Berakas Camp :

A great deal of effort was expended in meeting the requirements of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, the major projects which were completed including :—

Gymnasium	... ..	\$412,000
Medical Centre	... ..	\$285,000
12 N.C.O.'s Quarters Class "G"	... ..	\$307,000
64 Units Married Barracks	... ..	\$887,000
Vehicle Workshop	... ..	\$ 95,000

Amongst works in progress were :—

Warrant Officers and Sergeants' Mess	... ..	\$247,000
Band Practice Building	... ..	\$ 59,000
Swimming Pool	... ..	\$600,000
Vehicle Hardstandings, Store, etc.	... ..	\$ 98,000
4 Officers' Quarters Class "C"	... ..	\$193,000
Concrete Drains and Retaining Walls	... ..	\$160,000

Ever since the inception of the Camp, soil erosion has been a major problem, the urgency for the various buildings and services preventing application of the necessary conservation principles in the initial stages. At present a very extensive programme of drainage, earth retention, grassing and tree planting, is in progress; the cost of such work undertaken during the year was \$455,000, but much more will be required in subsequent years.

At the R.B.M.R. Patrol Boat Base at Muara a workshop building and store costing \$80,000 is in hand.

In Kuala Belait District a further useful contribution to Government housing was made by the completion of :—

2 Class "B" Quarters, Kuala Belait
2 Class "C" Quarters, Kuala Belait
3 Class "E" Quarters, Kuala Belait
69 Units Barracks — mainly Kuala Belait and Seria,

while in progress were :—

2 Class "E" Quarters, Kuala Belait
2 Class "F" Quarters, Kuala Belait
44 Units Barracks — mainly Kuala Belait and Seria.

Education Buildings :

A very large programme of new and additional school buildings appears in development estimates, many of the smaller projects being assigned to the Public Works Department for execution. Work undertaken in 1967 included :—

Malay School, Puni	...	...	\$ 82,000, complete.
Malay School, Kiudang	...	...	\$175,000, complete.
Malay School, Amo	...	...	\$111,000, complete.
Malay School, Subok	...	...	\$ 50,000, complete.
Malay School, Kilanas	...	...	\$118,000, complete.
Malay School, Kupang	...	...	\$122,000, complete.
Malay School, Jerudong	...	...	\$103,000, complete.
Malay School, Penanjong	...	...	\$141,000, complete.
Malay School, Sengkurong	...	...	\$131,000, complete.
Malay School, Sinaut	...	...	\$180,000, complete.
Malay School, Muda Hashim, Tutong	...	...	\$112,000, complete.
Malay School, Ukong (Miscellaneous works)	...	...	\$ 40,000, complete.
Malay School Hostels, Bangar	...	...	\$250,000, in progress.
Malay School, Lumut	...	...	\$221,000, in progress.

Police Buildings :

The 1967 programme of building projects undertaken for the Police Department included :—

Police Station, Barracks, etc., Labi	...	...	\$462,000, complete.
Police Station, Barracks, etc., Sengkurong	...	...	\$193,000, complete.
Quarters and Barracks, Kuala Belait	...	...	\$259,000, complete.
Rural Police Posts, Temburong	...	...	\$ 36,000, complete.
20 Units Married Barracks, Seria	...	...	\$200,000, in progress.
20 Units Married Barracks, Kuala Belait	...	...	\$204,000, in progress.

Miscellaneous building works undertaken in the 1967 programme of the Department included :—

Fire Station, Muara	... ..	\$420,000, in progress.
Servants' Quarters, Istana		
Edinburgh	... ..	\$ 40,000, complete.
Detention Camp Buildings, Berakas		\$ 35,000, complete.
Mental Ward, General Hospital,		
Brunei	... ..	\$ 65,000, in progress.
Bus Terminal, Brunei Market	...	\$ 25,000, complete.
Rest House, Bangar	... ..	\$200,000, in progress
Rest House, Kuala Belait	...	\$192,000, complete.
Public Reading Room, Seria	...	\$ 26,000, complete.
Operation Theatre, Ward, etc.,		
Kuala Belait Hospital	...	\$ 52,000, in progress.
Hardstanding, Land Transport		
Office, Kuala Belait	...	\$ 42,000, in progress.
Extension to Mosque, Seria	...	\$ 35,000, in progress.
Customs/Immigration post,		
Sarawak Border, Kuala Belait		\$137,000, in progress.
Civic Centre, Kuala Belait	...	\$355,000, in progress
Temporary Offices, Brunei	...	\$350,000, in progress.

The long overdue renovation of the General Hospital, Brunei was continued with work being undertaken as and when wards and other buildings could be vacated and placed at the disposal of the Department. In addition to actual building work, substantial sums had to be spent in renovation of electric wiring and the replacement of overloaded sub-mains.

Contractors :

The incidence of a very large volume of development building work, particularly major school projects in the hands of private Architects, brought numerous interested contractors from other countries in South East Asia. Normally applications for registration were considered only if the applicant was prepared to establish a branch in Brunei on a permanent basis and if it was obvious that his organization and resources would be of value

to the country. Registration in the lower classes was usually reserved for local firms who were attempting to obtain a foothold in the highly competitive building trade, and who showed some evidence of developing their own resources and premises.

The total number of contractors registered with the Department was 601, made up by: —

Class "A"	(unlimited)	...	111 (102 in 1966)
Class "AX"	(up to \$500,000)		11 (7 in 1966)
Class "B"	(up to \$150,000)		66 (62 in 1966)
Class "C"	(up to \$ 25,000)		173 (162 in 1966)
Small contractors			
	(up to \$ 3,000)		240 (239 in 1966)

Many of these contractors were completely inactive and presumably regard registration as a status symbol, while others were general businessmen to whom contracting could either mean the supply of foodstuffs, miscellaneous transport or building construction. Many obviously were little more than middle men, who, without seeking permission to do so, sublet much or all of the work awarded to them. Despite the total of 188 firms eligible the tender for the larger projects, it was unusual to receive as many as ten tenders at any one time.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DRAINAGE — KUALA BELAIT

The reclamation of swamp by sand-filling around Kuala Belait town is a progressive annual operation and the only means of providing additional land for both public and Government development. In 1967 \$96,000 was spent on this service in producing 11 acres of useful land by the transport of 71,400 cubic yards of sand.

With this development goes the provision of adequate concrete outfall drains and in 1967 such a drain was constructed in Seria at a cost of \$145,000 and a similar drain in Kuala Belait costing \$180,000.

WATER

General :

Although rainfall for the year was above average, continuity of supplies in Brunei District was only just maintained without restriction, except in rural areas where difficulties were experienced in the drier months. The road tanker service supplying rural areas within reasonable range continued to be over-extended rather than reduced as had been hoped. Kuala Belait and Seria were less fortunate with supply confined to 16 hours daily.

The consumption of water from all sources, however, continued to increase alarmingly, emphasising the necessity for immediate implementation of projects for additional sources of supply. Such an increase is only typical of present day trends. Improved standards and habits of health, hygiene and social services, and extension of industry and commerce are all basically dependent upon adequate water supplies.

The Consulting Engineers' recommendations for water supply development to meet demand until 1997 in Brunei/Tutong/Muara Districts, with the Sungei Tutong as the source, were accepted by Government and the further necessary investigations and design work for the project were commenced. The project is, however, not likely to be commissioned before 1972.

A report by Consulting Engineers on additional supplies for the Kuala Belait/Seria area was submitted and is under consideration by Government. The only source at present is 800,000 gallons per day drawn from the B.S.P. water installation. This is grossly inadequate and its deficiency will be accentuated when the new hospital and large school projects become operational. Consultants were also appointed to report on additional supplies for the Temburong District, where present supplies are rudimentary, unreliable, inadequate and untreated.

Brunei Town Supply :

The average output from the Tasek Works during the year was 2.2 million gallons per day, reaching a maximum of 2.3 million gallons per day at the end of the year, compared to an

average of 1.8 m.g.d. in 1966. This is now approaching the maximum output of the Filtration Plant of 2.4 million gallons per day and is over 50% more than the minimum reliable yield of the reservoir. The Tasek supply was intended to be used in conjunction with supplementary water pumped into the reservoir from a nearby stream to increase the reliable yield. Government have therefore instructed Consultants to proceed with the implementation of this scheme; work however is being held up by land acquisition problems. Investigations for a waste detection scheme are also in hand by which it is hoped wastage of water in the area will be reduced. Nevertheless, either limitations to progress in water consuming development projects or general restrictions of supply during dry weather will be necessary until the completion of the new major source of supply from Sungei Tutong.

Frequent sampling and analyses of the product from the Tasek supply revealed that the quality of water continued to be high despite treatment difficulties, but this was dependent upon improvised and expensive aeration at the reservoir. A Consultants' recommendation for additional treatment in the form of aeration and sedimentation has been accepted, and site investigation and design for this work were in progress during the year.

In addition to supplies to Municipal Board and other closely inhabited areas adjacent to main roads, the Department was responsible for the upkeep of numerous small rural supplies dependent upon streams, wells, springs and simple dams. All are untreated and unreliable and few make any pretence to do more than lead water to group of houses and obviate the necessity for the inhabitants to draw it manually from the same source.

Gas Supplies, Kuala Belait/Seria :

No substantial extensions of the number of gas mains were made during the year but a further two miles of service main were laid and an additional 112 consumers were connected, raising the total to 2,094. Daily consumption rose from 969,000 to 975,000 cubic feet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads :

As on December 1967 the mileage of roads in Brunei maintained by the Public Works Department was as follows:—

Bituminous surface road	...	...	175.45
Water bound roads	...	...	28.02
Earth and sand roads	...	...	50.92

In addition to the upkeep of these roads assistance is given to District Officers in the maintenance and improvement of kampong roads and bridle-paths which are of a standard suitable for dry weather vehicular use. There are in addition in the State many miles of bridle-paths of pedestrian and bicycle standard only with which this Department is not involved.

No unusual maintenance problems arose during the year but it is becoming apparent that very extensive resurfacing of the Brunei to Kuala Belait trunk road will shortly have to be commenced, particularly where traffic is heavy. The absence in Brunei of sources of gravel suitable for light surfacing work results in difficulties in obtaining a village road of acceptable standards, the contrast between the fully paved main roads and purely local roads being most marked.

A feature which has arisen, particularly near towns and villages, and which is in some respects peculiar to Brunei, is the difficulty in maintaining the side tables of the roadway to an acceptable standard. Frequent use by heavy vehicles for parking quickly reduces the grass surfaces to an expanse of broken earth and mud. Again, in the absence of adequate supplies of suitable gravel, no inexpensive form of treatment has so far been evolved, while surfacing to roadway standards would of course be prohibitively expensive. The trouble is accentuated by lorry operators failing to provide their own garage premises.

The State road development programme has been assigned to a firm of Consulting Engineers who are well advanced in their planning for a network of roads in Temburong District. A variety of smaller projects however is being handled by the Public Works Department. These schemes include :—

- (a) **Jalan Gadong** — \$2,900,000 — 6½ miles.
Surfacing completed throughout and incidental work in progress.
- (b) **Jalan Lamunin** — \$1,868,000 — 10 miles.
Earthwork, drainage and culverts are in progress up to 7th mile, with base course up to 5¾ miles and the first five miles finally surfaced with hot-mix.
- (c) **Jalan Lumapas** — \$1,417,500 — 5½ miles.
Earthworks have been completed and the construction of pavement base course is in hand. The transport of stones for base course by ferry across Sungei Brunei is a bottle-neck in progress, but arrangements are being made to carry out part of the work with stabilized soil/cement mix when the necessary plant which is on order has been delivered.
- (d) **Jalan Kota Batu** — \$3,360,000 — 12 miles.
Earthworks, drainage and culverts have advanced to Kampong Serdang, while the pavement, including surface, has been laid over the first 3 miles. Survey of the section between Kampong Serdang and Kampong Sungei Besar is in progress, and indicates that obstacles much more formidable, and considerably more expensive to overcome than originally anticipated, will be met.
- (e) **Jalan Penanjong** — \$540,000 — 2 miles.
Land acquisition problems which prevented progress on this project have finally been settled, with the road alignment redesigned to cause as little interference as possible with nearby kampong premises, and towards the end of the year earthwork and drainage were commenced over the first half mile.
- (f) **Kuala Belait/Seria Road** — \$1,200,000 — 4 miles.
This alternative route between these two towns forms one of the items in the State development programme, but on account of its isolated locality in relation to the remainder of the programme it is being undertaken by Public Works Department. Jungle clearing over the whole of the alignment was completed and approximately 2 miles of sand filled pilot track constructed.

- (g) **Anduki/Kuala Belait Road** — \$2,500,000 — 14 miles.

This project is the reconstruction to more adequate standards of the section of the Brunei/Kuala Belait trunk road taken over from B.S.P. Company. The most patently sub-standard sections were selected for treatment and during the year one mile of reconstruction and a further mile of widening were completed.

- (h) **Sg. Liang/Labi Road** — \$12,900,000 — 33 miles.

With the exception of short sections where special treatment is necessary, earthwork was completed for a distance of $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles and a pilot track continued from this roadhead up to Bukit Puan bridge, thus enabling material from the West bank of the Sg. Belait to be transported for filling the long expanse of swamp on the East side. A soil/cement stabilized pavement with hot-mix surfacing was completed for a length of 2 miles. Survey between Bukit Puan and Labi is in progress and up to the 3rd mile the alignment was cleared and earthwork in hand, with availability of earth moving plant as the limiting factor. Throughout its history this project has been peculiarly susceptible to adverse weather conditions, which not only delayed progress on earthwork but have been a cause of great anxiety when large quantities of cement have been transported to the site for pavement construction, and prospects of their loss have arisen.

- (i) **Puni/Kampong Bukok Road** — 3 miles.

The construction of this rural road, which originally featured in the State road development programme is being undertaken by a Field Squadron of Gurkha Engineers, with plant and materials largely supplied by Public Works Department. Difficult weather and soil conditions have raised many problems but formation construction has proceeded for approximately 2 miles including bridges and culverts.

Bridges :

In the absence of bridge design staff, bridging undertaken by the Department was confined to simple reinforced concrete

structures forming elements of road construction projects. These included :—

- (a) 100 feet long bridge across Sg. Lumut on new Liang/Labi road — \$107,000.
- (b) 40 feet long bridge on new Gadong Road — \$55,000.
- (c) 10 bridges on Jalan Lamunin, one of 60 feet and nine of 20 feet span — \$343,000.

Two major bridges were assigned to Consulting Engineers in earlier years for design and construction. Progress on these is as follows :—

- (a) Sg. Belait bridge, Bukit Puan — length — 418 feet — complete. Cost \$800,000.
- (b) Sg. Temburong bridge, Bangar — length — 300 feet — construction complete, approaches in hand. Cost \$800,000.

Another firm of Consultants was briefed to report on a bridge and approaches from Jalan Tutong across Sg. Belait to Lumapas. Their report was received but other developments affecting the proposed site resulted in consideration being deferred.

Airfields :

Work by this Department on Brunei Airfield was confined to maintenance duties only with no particularly outstanding demands arising. Extensive scrub clearing and the preparation of pilot tracks for site investigations and survey were undertaken by the Department over the site of the new International Airfield.

Road Construction Materials :

In the absence of a new source of sandstone/sand mixture commonly used for base course, Berakas quarry remained the only source of supply, but marked deterioration in both the quantity and quality of the output was obvious. With the exhaustion of known deposits, only 30,912 cubic yards were obtained compared with 75,669 cubic yards in 1966, and although investigations for additional deposits continue, any of these so far located will entail a disproportionate amount of overburden removal.

The survey work of the Consulting Engineers on the Temburong roads project has revealed new deposits of material apparently suitable for base course work and when the full extent of these are known it may prove that transport by river from Temburong to Brunei is justified. In the meantime, the principal materials used in main road construction continue to be crushed local sandstone cobbles, and granite or basalt imported from Singapore. Quantities of these materials delivered during the year were :—

(a) Granite	...	20,046 tons	—	ruling price, \$27 per ton.
(b) Local sandstone		21,966 tons	—	ruling price, \$15 per ton.

Berakas Depot :

The output from Berakas Depot during the year was :—

Hot bitumen	...	...	37,100 gallons
Emulsified bitumen	...	...	41,150 „
Hot-mix	...	...	24,884 tons
R.C. Pipe Culverts (Up to 42"			
dia., assorted)	...	...	6,140 lineal feet
Precast concrete products	...		2,284 cubic feet.

WORKSHOPS

The Public Works Department operates major workshops at Brunei and Kuala Belait fully equipped to undertake all classes of vehicle and plant repair and overhaul, in addition to service depots for field maintenance of plant at Berakas Camp, Temburong, Sg. Liang and Bukit Puan. The numbers employed in these workshops total 415 men in Brunei District and 160 at Kuala Belait.

Although a few other departments have service depots for the upkeep of their mechanical plant the P.W.D. workshops provide major repair facilities for all Government holdings, in addition to routine servicing facilities for the majority of Government vehicles. Possibly owing to a growing appreciation of the necessity for regular inspection and servicing, the branch of the Workshops devoted to such work was invariably loaded to full capacity.

The increase in the number of privately owned workshops in Brunei has resulted in a reduction in the demands made on P.W.D. by private plant owners, these being normally confined to heavy machining operations for which special equipment was necessary; the reduction in administrative and debt collecting efforts associated with private work was welcome.

Preventive maintenance of plant and vehicles both in the field and in workshops has resulted in a sharp reduction in the number of repair jobs to be undertaken, and avoided the impossible state of congestion which a few years ago appeared to be imminent. Although a visit to the workshops will reveal a large number of partially dismantled machines doing little but gather dust, this is seldom a mark of inactivity of workshop staff, but invariably an example of delay in spare parts coming forward. Records of specific tasks for the Workshops are :—

Major repairs	P. W. D. Plants	178	180
Minor repairs	P. W. D. Plants	8,715	6,926
Other Works (mainly for other Departments)	...	3,185	3,310
Total	... ..	12,078	10,416

No. of vehicle servicing operations = 3,201.

Returning to the subject of spare parts service for plant and vehicles, it is difficult correctly to apportion blame for delays in supply between the local agents' failure to maintain useful stocks of spares, and Government's policy of retaining units of obsolete types long after they would have been disposed of as uneconomic by commercially minded organizations. It is not unusual for a unit to spend a year undergoing overhaul, with slow delivery of spares as the main reason for this excessive delay. Wherever possible the P.W.D. attempt to concentrate on a limited number of makes and types of machine with a view to reducing servicing problems, and a similar outlook by other departments would be of assistance to Workshops.

The disposal of derelict plant and vehicles still presented difficulties, and the unsightly and embarrassing dump of these relics close to the airport (where it must make the worst possible

impression upon visitors to Brunei) increases rather than decreases in size. Authority for write-off and disposal was in many cases not followed by removal of a piece of scrap, the successful bidders at auctions failing to take their property — and failing to pay the sum bid; presumably they in turn were unable to find a market for ultimate disposal. Unrealistic reserve prices also reduce the effectiveness of auctions and the year's efforts resulted finally in the disposal of only :—

Light vehicles	...	...	...	4
Heavy vehicles	...	...	...	4
Power Shovels/Tractors	...	...	...	3
Rollers	...	...	...	1
Fork Lift Truck	...	...	...	1

Plant and vehicles purchased during the year included:—

Light vehicles	...	...	...	10
Heavy vehicles	...	...	...	1
Power Shovels	...	...	...	7
Excavators	...	...	...	1
Rollers	...	...	...	4
Paver/Finisher	...	...	...	1
Water Tanker	...	...	...	1

Departments holdings at the end of the year were :—

Earth moving and Road making plant	...	235
Heavy vehicles	...	251
Light vehicles	...	89

There are no training facilities for workshop employees in Brunei Town, but the B.S.P. Company kindly agreed to take a number of P.W.D. men for refresher courses; ten men were consequently sent to Seria for training in machine shop practice, automotive electricity, and motor mechanics. Another two men were sent to Kuala Lumpur for training on the maintenance of Tournapull scrapers, with special reference to their automatic transmission, through the good offices of the local agents for these machines.

EXPENDITURE, 1967

<i>Head</i>	<i>Dept. Warrants</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. RECURRENT			
Personal Emoluments ...	—	1,722,169	1,722,169
Administration	—	284,597	284,597
Maintenance and Special Expenditure	—	9,599,729	9,599,729
			11,606,495
B. DEVELOPMENT			
Administration	—	198,674	198,674
Agriculture	26,496	83	26,579
Askar Melayu	3,054,826	—	3,054,826
Custom	62,672	—	62,672
Civil Aviation	51,518	74,008	125,526
District Office, Brunei	28,513	99,939	128,452
" " Kuala Belait	—	649,387	649,387
" " Temburong	6,480	339,021	345,501
Detention Centre	38,453	—	38,453
Education	25,257	1,966,807	1,992,064
Electrical	10,547	16,362	26,909
Fire Services	—	58,691	58,691
Land Transport	2,802	—	2,802
Municipal Brunei	9,452	87,729	97,181
Municipal Kuala Belait-Seria	—	585,774	585,774
Medical	143,228	—	143,228
Miscellaneous Services ...	891,491	—	891,491
Prison	17,579	—	17,579
Police	9,277	677,761	687,038
P.W.D.	—	4,936,488	4,936,488
P.W.D. — Water	—	683,729	683,729
Religious	14,889	570,534	585,423
Survey	—	186,887	186,887
Service Housing	—	4,192,459	4,192,459
TOTAL	4,393,480	26,930,828	31,324,308

(b) SURVEY DEPARTMENT

General :

Cadastral Surveys continued to be the main work of the department during the year, but further progress was made in mapping. The first detail map drawn by the department was produced at 1/12,500 Scale of Brunei Town and environs, and with security restriction being partially lifted, this map was on sale to the general public and proved to be very popular.

A Microfilm Machine was installed early in the year and all records of the department were put on film; duplicate film copies are made and sent for safe keeping outside the State as a security precaution. Later in the year a Microfilm Service for other departments of Government and private firms was established. It was possible to provide a "Same-day" service with the purchase of the "Prostar" Processor, which processes a film at 5 feet a minute.

Instructional courses in basic surveying continued to be held at the Training Centre, and 14 officers passed the six months course during the year.

Department examinations were also held during the year with 10 officers promoted to higher grades, as a result of the examinations.

The Survey Office in Kuala Belait moved into a larger office vacated by the Religious Department, and additional staff were transferred from Brunei.

The title of State Surveyor was changed to Surveyor General by the Titles of Office Enactment 1967.

The Surveyor General, Mr. N.C. Peat and Asistant Surveyor Awang Abdul Rahman bin Kahar represented the Brunei Government at the Commonwealth Survey Officers Conference held at Cambridge, England.

Field Section — Cadastral Surveys :

There were 14 Survey parties employed on Cadastral Surveys during the year. It was still possible for the department to sub-

divide land almost immediately the requisition was received from the Land Office, and with very few jobs outstanding at the end of the year.

Topographical Surveys :

Bangar Town and environs, an area of 1000 acres was surveyed by aerial photogrammetric methods, with the department providing ground control. Likewise an area covering Tutong Town and Penanjong was completed by the same methods. Maps for these should be completed early next year. These maps are required mainly for development purposes.

Relevelling of the Precise Level network and establishing new bench marks continued during the year and 62 miles were completed and 12 new bench marks established.

Drafting Section :

The drafting of individual job plans, the drawing of EDR sketches and the charting of new sub-divisional lots on the Master Plans, continued to be the main task of the Drafting Section. Additional staff however, were employed on mapping work and further progress was made in completion of the 1/100,000 Scales series of the State, and the large Scale, 2 chains to an inch, Town Plans.

Computing Section :

This small section continued to "pour out" co-ordinates of Survey Traverses and area values. The section completed 216 jobs with no back log of work.

Progress of the department for the year is shown below :—

<i>Drafting Section</i>			1966	1967
Sub-divisions	...	...	165	102
L/As	...	...	78	172
Gazette Plans	...	...	58	56
Certified Plans	...	...	202	159
Photostat Prints	15,522	18,011
Dyline Prints	7,197	5,585

Comps Section

Approved Jobs	246	216
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Field Section

L/As	28	28
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Sub-divisions	149	102
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Govt. Reservations	...		37	60
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Revision Surveys	49	72
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Control Traverses	2	9
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Road Acquisition	4	7
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Misc.	63	39
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			332	317
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(c) ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

State Electrification Scheme :

This scheme, actual work on which was started in early 1965, was completed during the year under review with the commissioning of the Gas Turbine Generator at the new Power Station, Seria, on the 28th of April, 1967, and the full energising of the 66,000 volt double circuit transmission line from Kuala Belait to Brunei Town on the 3rd of March, 1967.

The Power Station at Gadong, Brunei Town, in which the first of the two 3,000 KW Diesel Generating sets had already been installed, first functioned during the previous year to augment the power supply available from the existing power station during the celebration of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday in September, 1966. However, work on the Power Station was not completed until the second 3,000 KW diesel generating set was commissioned in October, 1967.

The two 66,000 volt single circuit branch lines to Lamunin and Labi, though not part of the original scheme but added to it later, were energised on 23rd August, 1967, and 4th September, 1967, respectively.

With several 11,000/400 volt substations in the course of erection, power was brought nearer to the rural areas in the far interior and it is not out of place to state that in the foreseeable future, power will readily be made available to every outlying area of some consequence in the State from a single centrally situated source of supply.

Generation :

The Gas Turbine at Seria Power Station was commissioned and put on commercial load on 28th April, 1967, and has been running continuously up to the end of the year under review, except for short periods of planned shutdown, amounting in all to 83 hours, to carry out minor repairs and modifications. There were four involuntary shutdowns of 3 hours, 2 hours, 4 hours and 16 hours duration when the machine tripped due to external

line faults or excessive vibration of the turbine. The turbine was on load for 5743 hours out of a possible 5942 giving an availability factor of 96.4%.

It is worthy of note that for a new installation where numerous teething troubles can be expected, in spite of the machine being run almost continuously, the number of outages were so few in number. However, in all cases of planned and involuntary stoppages, the Gadong Power Station at Brunei Town maintained continuity of the full supply, thereby causing the minimum amount of inconvenience to the general public.

The two 1,000 KW Mirrless generating sets from the existing power station in Brunei Town have been added to the two 3,000 KW sets at Gadong and increased the installed capacity to 8,000 KW. Two more 3,000 KW sets are on order and expected to arrive in early 1968. However, since Seria Power Station, with its cheaper form of fuel came into operation, the Gadong Power Station has been operating as a standby station.

A new power station was built in Temburong. Two Ruston 150 KW and two 280 KW generating sets were removed from the old Brunei Power Station, re-erected in the Temburong Power Station and commissioned in November, 1967. With this power station, it will be possible to cope with development projects envisaged for this part of the State.

With the energising of the Brunei Town/Muara 66 kV double circuit line towards the end of December, 1966, the Power Station at Muara Town was shut down from the beginning of the year under review. The town has, since the closing down of the power station, continued to receive its supply from the 66 kV network.

Tutong Power Station was shut down in February 1967 immediately after the Brunei Town/Tutong section of the 66 kV double circuit line to Kuala Belait was first energised.

Seria and Kuala Belait which were receiving bulk supplies from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company were, with the exception of 4 Substations in Kuala Belait along Jalan Seria, switched over to the supply from the Seria Power Station on 6th of May, 1967, and 4th June 1967, respectively.

The table below shows units generated and/or purchased during the year 1967 as against the year 1966 with the installed capacity and maximum demand for the year 1967.

STATION	Installed Capacity K.W.	Units Generated and/or Purchased		Maximum Demand K.W.	REMARKS
		1966	1967		
Gadong	8,000		6,619,320	—	
Brunei Town	1,768	19,799,780		—	
Seria	875		678,550	6,100	
K. Belait & Seria	—	—	20,776,000		
Tutong	375	4,503,808*	2,231,936*	—	
			77,723	158	Station shut down as from 20.2.1967.
Temburong	—		125,527	43	
Muara	—	291,206	—		Station shut down as from 1.1.1967.

* Denotes units purchased.

Distribution :

Erection of new 11 kV standard and new 11 kV package unit type substations and replacement of old substations of low capacity with the latter two new types of substations continued during the year under review.

In Brunei Town, 12-11 kV Standard and 3-11 kV Package Unit type substations with total capacities of 7,300 KVA and 1,500 KVA respectively, were installed and commissioned. Of these, 3 Standard and 2 Package Unit type substations were replacements for the older type substations in the town. Substations in service towards the end of the year were 19 Standard and 3 Package Unit type with total capacities of 10,600 KVA and 1,500 KVA respectively.

3-11 kV Standard and 1-11 kV Package Unit type substations with total capacities of 1,100 KVA and 500 KVA respectively and 2-11 kV Standard and 1-11 KVA Package Unit type substations with total capacities of 900 KVA and 500 KVA respectively were commissioned in Kuala Belait and Seria respectively. With the commissioning of these substations, the old 6.6 kV substations which were on the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's network were put out of commission.

In Tutong, 1-11 kV Package Unit type substation of 55 KVA capacity was commissioned to supply power to the town area.

Erection of further new type substations in the above and other towns are in the course of installation and it is hoped to put these in commission in the early part of the coming year.

To conform to the new practice of laying only underground cable within the town area most of the overhead extensions were confined to the rural areas only. Wherever possible, and practicable, overhead lines within town limits have been replaced with underground cable. Due to lack of adequate stock of cables this replacement has so far been confined mostly to Brunei Town.

Details of underground cable laid and overhead lines erected are given in the following tables :—

A. UNDERGROUND CABLE

Area	Cable in Yards	
	H.T.	L.T.
Brunei Town	32,368	70,646
Kuala Belait	7,667	2,022
Seria	4,167	750

B. OVERHEAD MAINS

Area	Conductor in Yards	
	Aluminium	Copper
Kg. Penanjong	7,548	—
Lamunin	—	7,548
Kg. Selayon & Tagap	—	8,732

Consumers :

Total sales of electricity for the year amounted to 26,500,195 units as against 20,379,720 units for 1966, an increase of 6,120,475 units or 30.8%.

The number of consumers connected to the Department's system at 31st December, 1966 was 13,957 compared to 12,934 at 31st December 1966, an increase of 1,023 or 7.0%.

Table below gives details of the units sold during the year under review as against the year 1966 and the number of consumers connected as at 31st December, 1967, as against the number as at December, 1966 :—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Units Sold</i>		<i>No. of Consumers</i>	
	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>As at Dec. 1966</i>	<i>As at Dec. 1967</i>
Brunei Town	15,390,679	20,964,100	8820	9548
K. Belait & Seria	4,130,857	4,718,909	3447	3701
Tutong	502,022	562,162	485	512
Temburong	116,871	106,869	90	89
Muara	239,291	148,155	92	107

The disparity between the units sold during the year 1967 as against units sold during the year 1966 for Muara is due to the fact that the British Military Unit stationed in Muara had left the town.

The Hire Purchase Scheme operated on a fixed trading account, whereby appliances are sold as instalments from previous Sales Agreements are collected, had to be discontinued at various times during the year when funds became exhausted and again revived as funds became available.

Details of the number of appliances sold are given in the table below :—

<i>Appliance</i>	<i>Brunei Town incl. Tutong, Muara & Temburong</i>	<i>K. Belait & Seria</i>
Refrigerators	254	166
Fans — Table, Ceiling & Floorstand	74	13
Washing Machines	25	3
Cookers	15	—
Food Mixers	1	—
Air-Conditioners	1	—

The installation of Air-conditioners of various types and sizes increased to such proportions in the State during the year under review that qualified staff had become necessary to cope up with this type of electrical installation. To this end a qualified Air-conditioning Engineer had been engaged by the Department to carry out works on all aspects of air-conditioning including maintenance work of existing units. A scheme is to be put in effect whereby suitable local staff will be trained as technicians.

As has been the practice during previous year, the Department maintained and kept under effective repair electrical installations in all Government quarters and Public buildings.

Installation tests and inspections on electrical installations were carried out on new Government and private buildings before electric supply was given with particular attention being paid to safety of life and property.

Street Lighting :

The installation of new street lights on modern trends in Brunei Town continued at the same rapid pace as in the previous year. During the year under review, 492 new lights were commissioned of which 70 were existing lights whose rating was increased and/or fittings improved to give better illumination. The total number of street lights on use at the close of the year was 1401.

In Kuala Belait, the number of street lights commissioned was 34. Another 35 were in the course of erection and it is expected to commission them in early 1968.

Four sets of traffic lights were installed at important road junctions in Brunei. Adjustments to timing of the signals had to be carried out from time to time for proper regulation of traffic. The lights operated satisfactorily throughout the year from the time when first installed and no adverse complaints were received from any quarter.

Decorations and illumination of public buildings and roads were carried out on numerous festive occasions during the year which, amongst others, included the Royal Wedding, H.H. The Sultan's Birthday, Installation of D.P. Temanggong and the 1400th Anniversary of the Koran.

Stores :

The Central Stores opened at 1.1.1967 with a carry forward stock to the value of \$2,402,105.07. Purchases and issue during the year amounted to \$3,457,883.87 and \$3,492,408.59 respectively leaving a balance of \$2,347,580.35 to be carried forward to the next year.

With ample storage space, both covered and uncovered, available at Gadong Stores, a large number of heavy items of electrical equipment were available throughout the year.

Staff :

Additional technical staff was engaged to cope up with the expanding activities of the Department. Several of the vacancies which were newly created or occurred in the course of the year were filled from existing staff or by suitable persons from outside the department after due advertisement had been made in the local and foreign newspapers.

At the same time, as quite a number of ancillary or related works incidental to the electrification scheme were completed, a number of daily rated staff was laid off in accordance with the requirements of the Labour Department.

Staff strength at the close of the year was :—

Senior staff	...	...	...	13
Higher Technical	...	...	...	22 (Div. III)
Technical	...	...	...	91 (Div. IV & V)
Clerical	...	...	...	23
Daily Rated	...	...	...	350

CHAPTER 12

PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION AND FILMS

Press :

THERE are now four newspapers in the State, one daily and three weeklies. "The Daily Star" continued its publication six days a week in both Malay and English.

"The Borneo Bulletin", Brunei's oldest newspaper, continues to review the news of the Borneo territories each week and to increase its circulation (now 10,500 copies) It is published by the Brunei Press, Ltd., Kuala Belait at 20 cents per copy.

Pelita Brunei, which is printed in Romanised Malay and Chinese, is published by the Department of Broadcasting and Information. It is issued gratis to Government Staff and the public. Originally issued twice a month on the first and third Wednesday, it was issued weekly every Wednesday from July, 1965. It is printed by the Star Press in Brunei Town.

Salam is printed in three languages, Romanised Malay, English and Chinese. It is published by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Seria and issued gratis every Saturday to the Shell Company Staff.

There is now a third commercial printery in the State—The Brunei Daily Newspaper & Printing Co. which commenced operations towards the end of the year. The other commercial printing firms are the Brunei Press Ltd. in Kuala Belait and the Star Press in Brunei Town. The Brunei Press is also the Government Printer.

Broadcasting and Information Services :

Since its amalgamation in 1961, the Department of Broadcasting and Information has carried on a number of activities smoothly throughout the year.

The Director of Broadcasting and Information, Mr. G.V. de Freitas went on 3 months' long leave in June, prior to completing his three years engagement.

The new building which was under construction since 1966 for the Department of Broadcasting & Information was virtually completed in October this year and the new offices were gradually occupied from the end of October onwards. With the exception of the Photographic Section, all the other sections of the department have moved over to the new building.

Thousands of people of various nationalities visited the Department's Reading Rooms throughout the year. These are situated one each in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Bangar in Temburong District.

The Department's Film Units are stationed in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. They visited towns and villages all over the State and provided free film shows to the public.

The Field Officers who also toured the towns and villages with the Film Units gave talks to the audiences in Malay which is the State's Official language.

It has been noted that the public responded to the film shows wherever they were shown and large numbers of men, women and children could be seen at the film shows.

The Department of Broadcasting and Information, as in the previous year, also supplied public address systems to the colleges and schools in the State whenever they were required.

Radio Brunei :

Programmes are carried by Radio Brunei on four channels in the medium wave band and also on short-wave (61 metres) in Malay, Chinese and English for a total of 114 hours per week.

As a result of the presence in the State of a large number of Commonwealth forces on account of the Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation crisis, it became necessary to extend the English language programme output to cater for these troops. According-

ly in 1964 Radio Brunei began to broadcast programmes supplied by the British Forces Broadcasting Service for one hour daily from 4.00 to 5.00 p.m., as a temporary amenity, on all channels.

During 1965 the demand for BFBS programmes became greater and Radio Brunei increased its "Forces Service" to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours daily, including a 30 minute programme in Gurkhali. Personnel from Commonwealth security forces stationed at Bolkiah Camp, outside Brunei Town, became more and more interested in taking part in these programmes with the result that by the end of 1965, they were virtually running the "Forces Service" themselves, assisted by Radio Brunei technical staff. An additional two hours from 7.00 to 9.00 p.m., was made available to BFBS on two medium wave channels which covered only the Brunei Town and Bolkiah Camp areas, thus increasing the "Forces Service" output to $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours daily. The Battalion Education Officer who was responsible for the initial "Forces Programme" was by then assisted by a volunteer team of announcers and producers numbering as many as twelve or more at times. The popularity of the English language programmes from Radio Brunei was not restricted to the Service audience; both inside and outside the State civilians reported their enjoyment of these programmes which were intended originally for the Commonwealth troops.

With the run-down of the Commonwealth security forces stationed in Borneo, many of whom listened to Radio Brunei's "Forces Service" in the afternoon and evening, it became necessary to restrict the scale of productions in this segment of the English language programmes. However it still serves the interests of the Commonwealth security forces in the region although their numbers are decreasing every month.

Listener Research :

The analysis of listeners' mail which commenced in the last quarter of 1965 continued to provide some useful information about Radio Brunei's audience in and out of the State. The monthly average of letters received by the three language services was as follow :—

Malay	Chinese	English
1,627	975	446

It is difficult to assess the number of listeners in the State of Brunei because there is not radio licence in force. Estimates can only be made on the basis of the importation and sale of radio receivers and by observation. The advent of the transistorised receiver with its low cost and cheap power supply has increased the number of listeners everywhere and Brunei is no exception. Using the import figures for radios as a basis, it is estimated that there are at least 12,000 receivers in the State. In order to help the inhabitants of the remote villages, the Government has subsidised the sale of transistor radios which are sold to approved applicants on a straight instalment-payment over twelve months. These receivers become the property of the applicants on the first payment of the monthly instalment and the returns show a very small rate of default in payment. Several hundred sets have thus been put into use by the poorer sections of the population, particularly in the isolated communities of the "ulu" (forest) where dissemination of news and entertainment have been lacking.

Staff Training :

During the year under review two members of the Department's staff were sent overseas on training courses. Pengiran Mohamed bin Pengiran Damit Matserudin, District Broadcasting & Information Officer, left Brunei on 28th December, 1966 to attend the C.O.I. Overseas Officers' course in England from 2nd January to 17th March, 1967.

In October, 1967 Awang Ramlee bin Mohd. Said left Brunei to take a short course in Farm Broadcasting arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. He and a colleague from the Department of Agriculture, Awang Suhaimi bin Haji Ismail spent one month at various A.B.C. stations in Australia studying the operation of rural broadcasting in that country.

CHAPTER 13

STATE STORES AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

THE activities of the department during the year under review as can be seen from the various figures given in this report has increased over those of the previous years. More than 10,000 tons of materials made up of more than 32,000 packages were handled with transactions exceeding \$17.6 million.

Purchases of stores had increased to more than \$9 million from \$6.8 million reported in 1966. Similarly sales had also increased to \$8.6 million from the reported figure of \$6.7 million the previous year. The value of stock-holding at the close of the year was \$3.7 million.

A quantity of 8,850 tons white rice 100% whole Class 1A was imported from Thailand for distribution during the year. The price paid had varied from S£57. per ton f.o.b. Bangkok in January to an all-time high of S£100. by the end of the year. Consequently, the retail price of rice in Brunei Town had to be increased from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per gantang. The increase was unavoidable but, nevertheless, detrimental in view of the fact that this is a staple commodity and that any increase in price in this direction will also affect, justifiably or not, the prices of other commodities. The inflation in the price of rice was the result of shortages due to poor harvests experienced over the past few years in growing countries in the East. Supply from Thailand, the traditional supply market of the Far East, became seriously short towards the end of the year and this had forced the Thai Government to take stern measures to prevent its home supply being depleted of rice by imposing export restrictions.

A total quantity of 8,798 tons of rice was sold during the year as against 7,764 tons the previous year — an increase of over 1,000 tons.

On the other hand less and less local padi was available for purchase. Only a quantity of slightly more than 30,000 lbs. was bought by the department valued at \$4,534. No padi was milled during the year.

Constructional progress on the New Stores Complex at Gadong which had started last year was steady but behind schedule. The first block of buildings consisting of the rice and padi godowns is expected to be ready for use early next year. It has a floor space of more than 38,000 square feet. With this building in use the scheme to stockpile rice in the State can be started early next year. The main store and administrative blocks are expected to be ready sometime after the middle of 1968.

The contract for the construction of the second phase of buildings of two blocks to be used as stockpile godowns got under way early in the year. One block which will be fully airconditioned will be used to store milk and other tinned provisions. The completion period was given as 18 months.

The total cost of the two phases of this project had, however, to be increased due to the higher cost of construction. Further funds had therefore to be provided and the whole scheme value now comes to \$5,750,700.

To implement the stockpiling scheme additional staff are required and so the Establishment was increased from 44 to 60. The recruiting of the necessary staff has, however, not begun.

The following appointments were being filled during the year: Assistant Controller of Stores, one clerk grade 'B' superscale 1, two clerks grade 'A' and three storekeepers grade 3. One peon was transferred due to promotion.

CHAPTER 14

BRUNEI MUSEUM

THE Brunei museum was first formed as a department in early 1965. When initially formed in 1963, it was under the control of British Resident's office and later it was put under the State Secretariat. Brunei museum is one of the world's newly formed museums. After two years of existence it has the following staff :

- a Curator (Head of Department)
- a Research Officer
- an Assistant Junior Curator
- a Librarian*
- an Assistant Archaeologist
- a Taxidermist*
- a Photographer
- an Artist*
- a Grade 'B' Clerk
- a Grade 'A' Clerk
- 3 Collectors
- 2 Exhibition Attendants
- 1 Peon
- 1 Driver
- 4 Labourers

* Undergoing training at overseas.

Up to now the administration of Brunei Museum is in the form of a general body under the Curator with several specific sections:—

- General Administration
- Research
- Archaeology
- Natural History
- Ethnography
- Library

The sections will be expanded after the completion of the new museum building construction of which will commence early in 1968.

Specimens :

1967 was a busy year for buying specimens to add to the collections of the Brunei museum. A bill entitled "Antiques and Hidden Properties 1967" was passed and came into effect on 1st January, 1967. The law makes provisions to safeguard and maintain historical and ancient monuments archaeological sites and remains; to regulate the laws on hidden properties and its disposal. Consequently Brunei Museum moved another step forward in the protection of antiquities imported into or exported from Brunei.

During August of this year, Brunei Museum bought a collection of porcelain, precious stones and jades from a collector in Kuching, Sarawak at a price of \$135,000.00. This collection is considered as the best in South East Asia and not easily acquired.

In October a sum of \$28,000.00 was spent in buying a collection of Chinese brassware from a collector in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The brasswares have been collected during a period of 27 years. Brunei Museum also bought a collection of gold ornaments at a cost about \$10,000.00. The ornaments were excavated in Limbang during an earth erosion in 1891. The purchase of these articles was made on the advice of Mr. Tom Harrisson, Adviser to the Brunei Museum. Besides these special expenditures, a large sum of money was also spent in buying local specimens during 1967. Up to now Brunei Museum has collected more than 300 pieces of cannons, several large kettles, trays and many other interesting brasswares. It can be said that Brunei Museum has a unique collection of brassware in this part of the world.

Library and Archives :

The Brunei Museum has a small reference library under a librarian. A bill entitled "Protection of Books Enactment, 1967" was passed. The law makes provision for the safekeeping and protection of copies of books printed and published in Brunei and the attendant condition." Besides the protection contained in the said law, the Brunei Museum has also made an effort to collect, and buy books and periodicals considered important to the work of the museum. Many of the books and periodicals had to be bought overseas. Many firms have been requested to look for books especially on Brunei. Consequently the price of the books

is expensive due to their age and scarcity. Expenditure on buying books this year amounted almost to \$8,000 which exceeded the Estimates. During the year Brunei Museum bought 358 books. Up to now the museum's library contains 664 reference books, including old books which are scarce now. Besides this, there are also periodicals, pamphlets and reports presented by colleges, schools, associations and unions. The library cannot yet serve the needs of the public due to the shortage of materials, staff and space.

The archives section is undertaking the work of collecting several letters of commissions when decorations are given or titles and old books. Methods of safekeeping are still under study.

During the year Brunei Museum bought a large quantity of microfilm from the Public Record Office, London. The films consist of records from the Colonial Office and Foreign Office in London on the history of Brunei during the 19th and early 20th century.

Training :

At present there are three officers of the museum under training overseas in several fields. They are :—

- (1) Awang Lai Huat
in Librarianship at
Auckland Institute and Museum,
New Zealand.
- (2) Awang Abdul Rahim bin Ahmad
in taxidermy at Museum Negara, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia.

He is scheduled to return in the middle of next year.

- (3) Awang Abdul Wahid bin Hussein
in drawing art at Museum Negara, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia for two years.
- (4) Another student, Awang Lim Jock Seng who is studying at Swansea University, Wales, was sent on a Brunei Government scholarship. He will be appointed to the Brunei

Museum when he completes his study. Efforts to train museum staff to be efficient in their respective fields will continue.

Membership :

Since its formation in 1965, the Brunei Museum has been trying to project its image and associate itself with the outside world and the overseas museums. The results are encouraging. So far the Brunei Museum has become a member of several bodies, as an ex-officio member or private member through the Curator of Brunei Museum, P. M. Sharifuddin. These bodies are :

- (1) The Malayan Branch of the Royal Society.
- (2) The Museum Association, London.
- (3) The Fauna Preservation Society, London.
- (4) The Historical Society Malaysia.
- (5) The Royal Anthropological Institute.

Besides this, the name of Brunei Museum has also been included in the International Directory of Anthropological Institutions, and in the Asian Pacific Museum Association Directory, Honolulu, Hawaii. In short, the Brunei Museum is already known and will be well known when its work is expanded and launched on an international scale.

Miscellaneous Services :

At the beginning of May this year two Kenyah artists from Long Nawang, Kalimantan, Indonesia, returned to their homes after working for six months for Brunei Museum. They were Tusau Pardon and Amban Belare.

They worked for the Brunei Museum on the instructions and co-operation of the Sarawak Museum. They carved several head sculptures; painted fine designs of Kenyah culture of Long Nawang; made shields and coffins used by the people there. These handicrafts are kept in the Brunei Museum and will be displayed in the new museum building.

During the year the Brunei Museum provided facilities in the form of giving information; issuing short articles and answering questions from experts and researchers from overseas on incidents and history of this part of the world. At present a married couple,

Mr. Donald E. Brown and Mrs. Carrie Chu Brown, both graduates of Cornell University U.S.A. are given every help by the Brunei Museum in their research to qualify for a Ph.D. degree. Mr. Brown's thesis is "Traditional Organization of the Brunei Sultanate". In April, the Brunei Museum also gave its co-operation to Mr. Cheng Ming from the University of Malaya in his preparations to qualify for a M.A. degree. At present Mrs. Erika Birkenmeier is working voluntarily on a part-time basis in the Natural History section. She is collecting material for a book on dragonflies.

Since the end of 1967, every Tuesday afternoon two officers of the Brunei Museum and Mr. Peter Burry Pen, a volunteer from Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield, Brunei Town, went to Muara beach to fasten rings on the legs of the birds there. This programme is being sponsored by the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey, U.S.A. and directed by the Applied Scientific Research Corporation, Thailand.

In November, the Brunei Museum issued a circular to all departments requesting unused files and records for safekeeping in the museum. The response so far is moderate. None the less this venture was launched with the realisation that these records should be kept and protected.

The Brunei Museum has a small exhibition hall which was opened on 22nd May, 1966. The hall is situated on the ground floor, left wing of the Civic Centre Building. It is open everyday except on Monday. During the year visitors to the hall amounted to 5,371 persons. Among them were several dignitaries: Sir Stephen Luke from the Crown Agents London; Mr. Kan Akatani from the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE), Professor Nicholas Tarling from University of Auckland, New Zealand, Dr. J. K. Wells from the University of Malaya and Inche Alwi Jantan, The Director of Archive Negara, Malaysia. The exhibition is too small to interest visitors when compared to other international exhibitions.

However, a bigger and complete exhibition will be on display when the new building of the Brunei Museum at Kota Batu is ready.

PART 2

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BRUNEI is an internally self-governing Islamic Sultanate under British protection. The United Kingdom representative has the title of "High Commissioner" whose advice on all matters other than those relating to the Islamic faith and Malay custom must be accepted.

As an oil producer, Brunei is one of the largest in the Commonwealth. She enjoys one of the highest standards of living in South East Asia and remains one of the few countries in the world without personal income tax. Free enterprise is practised throughout the State.

The country comprises an area of 2,226 square miles on the western coast of Borneo between latitude $4^{\circ} 2'$ and $5^{\circ} 3'$ north and longitude $114^{\circ} 4'$ and $115^{\circ} 2'$ east, and is divided into two parts by Sarawak, which is now part of Malaysia.

The climate is tropical and the average daily range of temperature is between 76° F and 86° F. The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts in the interior.

Culturally, the majority of the population i.e. Malays have strong ties with the Malays in Malaysia and Indonesia. Subject to local variation, they speak the same language, practise the same customs and religion and have similar physical features and appearance. Other sections of the population are Chinese, Indians, Ibans and others.

CHAPTER 2

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRUNEI

THE establishment of archeological works which resulted the discovery of relics in Brunei and neighbouring Sarawak showed that Brunei was an old established State in the Malay world. This was also been supported by historical datas — especially of Chinese History — which showed that Brunei at that time had wide connection with her neighbours on the Asian continent.

Chinese History dating 518, 523 and 616 A.D. related the visits of envoys from Po-lo, Po-li, Pori, Ye-po-ti, a country of 45 sailing days away from China, and this coincided with the old location of Brunei. It showed that Brunei had been established as early as 600 A.D.

Various names with many versions had been given to Brunei : in the 19th Century, the English versions of Brunei were Brune, Brunai, Bronei, Bruneh and Brunei, while earlier there were Bur'ni, Bourni, Bournie, Borney, Borne and Borneo. The Dutch on the other hand gave rather far-fetched names such as Berow, Barow, Barau, Beraw, Barway and the likes. However all these names point to one particular place. According to Moor "Brunei" is perhaps a Sanskrit word meaning "sea-form". Moor's presumption could be aptly accepted because the present proclamations of the titles in the Royal Court have shown Hindu influence brought about by Seri Wijaya. There were supposed to be as many as 6 to 8 hundred Seri Wijayan states established in the Malay Archipelago. Perhaps it is through these establishments that the influence of Seri Wijaya reached Brunei. This is also evident in the wording of the proclamations which mentioned his name.

Before the coming of Islam to this part of the world the history of Brunei was vaguely recorded and this made it difficult to determine ancient relics. Brunei's written history was first the Brunei River. It was during the reign of Sultan Bolkiah that the Majapahit Empire collapsed and in its place Malacca began to

exist. At that time Brunei became an Islamic State which was followed by the reign of Islamic Rulers. The first Sultan of Brunei was Sultan Muhammad who embraced Islam on his marriage to a Princess of Johor (Malacca or Ancient Singapore).

The history of Islam in Brunei showed that Brunei played a major role in the propagation of Islam in the Malay World. It was in the 15th and 16th Centuries that Islamic propagators from Brunei travelled to Celebes, Tidore and Tarnate. Sultan Sharif Ali was the first ruler to be responsible in constructing a mosque apart from being the architect of the fortress (Kota Batu) in Brunei.

With Brunei expansion its relationship with Malacca and China was suspended and this remained so until Malacca fell into the Portugese hands in 1511. However, Brunei remained powerful to the extent that foreign influence carried no weight until the end of 19th and early 20th Century.

According to Ancient Brunei History, Brunei was made famous and powerful by two Sultans, the first being Sultan Bolkiah, the son of Sultan Sulaiman, the 5th Islamic Sultan of Brunei, the second being Sultan Hassan, the 10th Islamic Ruler of Brunei who was also known as "Al-Marhom Di-Tanjong", whose tomb is located at Tanjong Chendana, at the mouth of the Brunei. It was during the reign of Sultan Bolkiah that the extent of his power said to have stretched as far as the Philippines. He was a keen traveller and wherever he went he took along the Royal Orchestra with him and this earned him the title of Nakhoda Ragam. It was told that as a mean of counting the various places and islands he visited during his travels he used pepper seeds by putting them aside one by one and this finally measured to fill up a gantang. It was further told that according to the chronological list of the Sultans of Brunei, Sultan Bolkiah was the ruler who conquered Seludong (Manila) a territory then under the control of Dato Gamban whose daughter he later married. It was from that time onwards that Seludong had to pay a tribute to Brunei a gantang of gold yearly.

Sultan Hassan was the architect for the Pulau Chermin Fortress and the bridge connecting Tanjong Chendana and Pulau Chermin. It was during his reign that elephants were used in Brunei and that Brunei Royal Customs began to be formulated.

These customs were similar to those found in Acheh which was then ruled by Sultan Iskandar Muda Mahkota Alam. Many visitors from the west who came to Brunei during Sultan Hassan's reign had found Brunei producing brass cannons much superior in quality than any of those made in the Malay World. Several of these cannons were later brought along by the visitors to Europe. A few hundreds years after the reign of Sultan Hassan the life history of British visitors to Brunei revealed that in 1846 when the British came to Brunei 7 ships were needed to transport the Brunei cannons including 600 rifles.

It was during Sultan Hassan's reign that Brunei's jurisdiction covered not only the whole island of Borneo but also the islands that lie to the north of it. At his time Sulu Islands had to pay tribute to Brunei and this resulted closer family ties between Brunei and Sulu. His marriage to Princess Betara of Sulok blessed him with many sons one of whom, Pg. Shahbandar Maharaja Laila (the grandson of Betara Sulok) later became a ruler of Sulok Islands.

In the History of Brunei, Sultan Hassan was considered to be the most famous and powerful of all Brunei Islamic rulers. He was the first ruler to bestow the royal titles of Pengiran Di-Gadong and Pengiran Pemancha and to have the list of titles of officers of the state filled up.

The circumstances described aforesaid prevailed until the coming of Europeans to Brunei which astounded them. The fact is that since the return of Marco Polo from China these Europeans had always dreamt of travelling to the East with a view to colonising the eastern countries whose natural resources were still untapped. Henceforth they began flocking to the east and some of them reached Brunei. Ludrico de Vartane, an Italian, was among the earliest visitor to Brunei in the years between 1505 and 1507 A.D. In 1516 a Spaniard by the name of Barbose and later in 1521 Anthony Pigafetta also visited Brunei. The latter had related an interesting account of Brunei at the time of his visit. He accounted that —

"The city is entirely built in the salt water, the King's house and those of some of the chieftians excepted. It contains 25,000 fires or families. The house are all of wood, and stand on strong piles to keep them high from the ground. When the flood tides

make, the women, in boats, go through the city selling necessities. In front of the King's palace there is a rampart constructed of large bricks, with barbicans in the manner of a fortress, on which are mounted fifty-six brass and six iron cannon. During the two days we passed in the city many of them were discharged. The King is a Moro (a) and his name Raja Siripada (b) he was forty years old and corpulent. No one serves him except women who are the daughters of chiefs. He never goes outside of his palace, unless when he goes hunting, and no one is allowed to talk with him except through the speaking-tube. He has scribes, called Xiricoles (c) who wrote down his deeds on very thin tree bark.

"On the 29th July," says Pigafetta (a fortnight after the reception) "being Monday, we saw coming toward us more than a hundred praus, divided into three squadrons, and with them an equal number of Tungulis (?), which are their smallest barks. Seeing this and apprehensive of treasons, we anxiously make sail and in our haste left an anchor in the ground. Our suspicion increased when we observed that behind us, there are certain junchi (jungs, junks) which have come there the day before. Our first business was to disengage ourselves from the junks, and we opened fire on them capturing four and killing many persons. Three or four junks run aground to save themselves. In one of those which we took we found the son of the King of the island of Loson (the chief island of the Philippines), who was the captain-general of the King of Brune, and who had come with the junks from the conquest of the great city of Laoe, situated at the end of that island opposite to Java Maggoire (probably some place in Banjarmasin). He had made the expedition and sacked that city, because the inhabitants wished to obey the King of Java in preference to the Moorish King of Brune. The Moorish King having heard of our bad treatment of his junks, made haste to inform us through one of our people who was ashore trading, that the praus were by no means intended to do us harm, but to make war on the Gentiles, in proof of which they showed us some of the heads of those whom they had killed."

Some suggest that Pigafetta's account is perhaps too much an exaggeration. Nevertheless, they believed that at the beginning

of the 16th Century, Brunei was a powerful kingdom. It was believed then that when Pigafetta visited Brunei Sultan Abdul Kahar ruled Brunei. The Sultan was said to be of 40 years of age and having many sons. It is therefore true to say that when he died in 1578 A.D. Sultan Kahar was then about a century old.

From 1530 to the time when Portugese ruled Malacca, European visitors to this part of the world kept on trying with great effort to hold power in Brunei in view of her being the centre of power in the Malay world. In 1577 A.D. the Spaniards, therefore, who were then occupying the Philippines came to Brunei with a view to seeking permission to trade and propagate Christianity. They also requested the Sultan of Brunei to forbid Bruneians from propagating Islam in the Philippines. Their request met negative response from Sultan Saiful Rijal and this angered the Spaniards who later attacked Brunei in 1578 through the help of 2 traitors, Pengiran Seri Lela and Pengiran Seri Ratna. The two had earlier some misunderstanding with Sultan Saiful Rijal in respect of the marriage of the Sultan's brother, Pengiran Bendahara Sakam. In August 1578 the Spaniards occupied Brunei. However, some time after the Spaniards' occupation the seat of Government in Brunei was transferred to Ulu Mergang. The leadership was taken over by Pengiran Bendahara Sakam who was responsible to drive out the Spaniards from Brunei and the elimination of the two traitors. The Spaniards, however, lost no hope to reoccupy Brunei and in 1645 Brunei was re-attacked. The attack was repulsed and consequently the Spaniards and the Portugese finally failed to secure footing in Brunei.

However, towards the later part of 16th Century the English and the Dutch began to have their influence over Brunei. The Dutch, who had trading connection with Southern Borneo, Banjarmasin, Sambas and Pontianak weakened Brunei influence in those areas. This finally caused the fall of Southern and Eastern Borneo to the hands of the Dutch.

In 1609 the British influence began to have their footings in Borneo. However, the effect of such influence was quiet stagnant, for only in 1701 was the British able to establish trading centres in Bandjarmasin. In spite of this the British failed to gain power in Southern Borneo and the situation remained so until the middle of the 18th century.

In 1762 Sultan of Sulok, Sultan Aliuddin, ceded Balambangan to the British, but in 1774 British activities there were temporarily suspended as their attention was diverted to the Malay Peninsula. The mainland of Borneo turned into a field for power struggle among the British, Dutch, Portugese and the American. The British were successful in Brunei and notable among them were Brooke in Sarawak, Baron de Overbeck and Alfred Dent in Sabah. Brooke was able to name himself "Raja of Sarawak" and he remained in power for several years by virtue of the 1841 Agreement. Baron de Overbeck on the other hand got himself the title of Maharaja of Sabah apart from being Raja of Gaya and Sandakan. The Dutch was successful in taking over the southern part of Borneo.

In his effort to hold power over Sarawak Brooke first took control over those areas around Kuching in 1841 and this was followed by the territorial expansion to the Second Division in 1853, the Third Division in 1861, the Fourt Division in 1882, the Fifth Division in 1890 and Lawas in 1904. So within 50 years the whole of Sarawak was taken over by Brooke.

Brunei, therefore, became a tiny country sandwiched between Sarawak and Sabah. In 1847 a trade and anti-piracy agreement was signed between Brunei and the British. In 1872, the Sultan of Sulok handed over all trading matters in Sabah to William Cowie. However, conflict between the Western powers in Sabah finally led Alfred Dent to gain control over a large portion of the area. This led to the establishment North Borneo Company in 1882. In 1888 North Borneo became a British protectorate and Brunei became a British Protected State.

In 1906 Brunei accepted the first British Resident. The duties of the British Resident were to act as a representative of Her Majesty's Government and to give advice on all matters except those concerning customs and religion.

Between 1906 and 1941 a new form of Government emerged. This include the formation of a State Council. In 1929 the oil field in Seria was first opened and this later developed successfully and finally become the main source of income for Brunei. The oil field brought prosperity to the State.

In 1941 the Second World War began to spread to South East Asia and this finally led to the Japanese' Occupation. The Japanese occupied Brunei for 3½ years.

After the Second World War the main towns were re-built and life came back to normal. The social and economic development, both private and public sectors slowly gaining momentum and political awareness among the general population of Brunei already having its grip.

However, the turning point of Brunei was marked by the seventeen years of rule of His Highness Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin. He came to the Throne in 1951 as the 28th Sultan of Brunei. It was during his reign that extensive social and economic infra-structure was planned and built. Electricity, water supply, road network, port facilities, housing and public buildings were among major projects undertaken during the period. Un-earned old age pension along with free education at all levels, free medical services and welfare services were for the first time introduced. It was under his initiative and leadership that Islamic affairs development received the greatest emphasis and that the Malay language became the official language of the State. In line with modern development all the world over and in accordance with the aspiration of his subjects, he gave the State the first written Constitution which, among other things, gave provisions for district and national elections. With all this, Brunei within a comparatively short period emerged as a modern State with a population enjoying a reasonably high standard of living. Thus, His Highness the Sultan was known as the "Architect of Modern Brunei."

In December 1962, an irresponsible abortive rebellion was led by A.M. Azahari but this was speedily put down and within a short time the situation became normal, and the economic and social development continued gaining its pace. In October, 1967 His Highness the Sultan, on his own free will abdicated in favour of his son, the then Crown Prince. Under the Brunei tradition, His Former Highness became the Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Begawan Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin. The new Sultan took the name of His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah. On the accession to the crown, His Highness pledged to continue to work for the peace and prosperity of his subjects and the country.

APPENDIX I

SARAWAK TREATIES

SARAWAK, 1841

Transfer by Pangeran Muda Hassim of the Government of Sarawak.*(Translation)*

This Agreement made in the year of the Prophet one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of the month of Rejab showeth that with a pure heart and high integrity Pangeran Muda Hassim, son of the late Sultan Muhammad hereby transfers to James Brooke Esquire the Government of Sarawak together with the responsibilities. Moreover, he, James Brooke Esquire, shall be the sole owner of its revenue and will be alone responsible for the public expenditure necessary for the good of Sarawak.

Moreover James Brooke Esquire acting with the same integrity and pureness of heart accepts This Agreement as set forth and further undertakes from the date hereof to pay to the Sultan of Brunei one thousand dollars, to Pangeran Muda one thousand dollars, to the Pettinggi three hundred dollars, to the Bandar one hundred and fifty dollars and to the Temangong one hundred dollars.

Moreover James Brooke Esquire undertakes that the laws and customs of the Malays of Sarawak shall for ever be respected since the country of Sarawak has hitherto been subject to the government of the Sultan of Brunei, the Pangeran Muda and Malayan rajas.

Moreover should intrigues arise either within or without the State of Sarawak detrimental to its interests whether caused by peoples or princes or rulers who may be inimical to Sarawak the Sultan and his brother the Pangeran Muda shall uphold James Brooke Esquire as the lawfully appointed Ruler of Sarawak subject to no interference by any other person.

Moreover the Pangeran Muda and James Brooke Esquire do themselves make this Contract and the Pangeran agrees to relinquish all further activities in the Government of Sarawak except such as may be carried out by the consent of James Brooke Esquire and anything which they may severally or individually do in regard to the Government of Sarawak must be in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

Written in Sarawak on the night of Friday, the second day of Sha'aban 1257 at ten o'clock.

APPENDIX II

SARAWAK, 1842

Appointment by Sultan of Brunei of James Brooke to govern as his representative.

(Translation)

In the era of the Prophet — God grant him peace ! — the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight, the year Alip, the twenty-fourth day of Jamadalachir, the day being Monday and the time ten o'clock :

His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin son of the late Sultan Mohamed Jamalul-Alam appoints James Brooke Esquire to be his representative and in that capacity to govern the province of Sarawak, and James Brooke Esquire covenants and undertakes to observe the orders, customs, laws and regulations of His Highness the Sultan. James Brooke Esquire is responsible for all the affairs of the province of Sarawak, and no one at all may interfere upon any pretext except on the express command of His Highness the Sultan. Regarding the affairs of the other districts within our coasts James Brooke Esquire is not to exercise authority or concern himself in any way, but only within the province of Sarawak. So it is agreed between His Highness and the Tuan Besar.

And with regard to the province of Sarawak the Tuan Besar alone is appointed our representative (text uncertain).

Regarding the revenues of the province of Sarawak the Tuan Besar undertakes to pay as tribute every year to His Highness one thousand dollars, to Pangeran Muda Hassim one thousand dollars, to the Petinggi three hundred dollars, to the Bandar one hundred and fifty dollars and to the Temanggong one hundred dollars annually. If the trade of the province of Sarawak become flourishing and the province obtains a large revenue the Tuan Besar shall increase the tribute to be paid to His Highness and the Pangeran Muda Hassim.

Further with reference to the Sapang and Sambok Kongsies which have been working in the province of Sarawak taxation is to be in accordance with the size of their undertaking whether large or small for this is a matter which is excluded from the control of the Tuan Besar.

The above is the Agreement between His Highness and the Tuan Besar aforesaid and contained in this written contract for the province of Sarawak.

APPENDIX III

SARAWAK, 1853

Confirmation by the Sultan Abdul Mumin of Grant of Sarawak.

Dated 24th August, 1853.

(Translation)

The era of the Prophet, the year one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine, on which date Sultan Abdul Mumin, son of the late Lord Abdul-Wahab, is possessed of the sovereign power in the country of Brunei and its dependencies. His Highness the Sultan, together with the Pangeran Muda Muhammad and the Pangeran Indra Makota, hereby confirm the grant by the previous Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, son of the late Sultan Muhammad

Jamalul-Alam, of the district of Sarawak and its outlying territories, extending from Cape Datu to the mouth of the River Samarahan, to the Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. In whatever manner he pleases he may govern in the country of Sarawak, and the Sultan of Brunei will not interfere during his lifetime.

Second Clause. — When the Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, dies whoever succeeds him in the Government must pay four thousand large dollars to the Government of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.

Third Clause. — The Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, may transmit the district of Sarawak and its territories in whatever way he may please, either to his heir or to any other person. Whenever one of the successors dies the successor who holds the government must pay to the government of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei four thousand large dollars.

Fourth Clause. — Thus is the agreement of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei with the Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, as it is herein set forth: It is unalterable and incontrovertible.

Fifth Clause. — This agreement shall be exchanged, one for the other, in the city of Brunei, in twelve months time. It is thus.

THE END

This Agreement was written on Saturday, the seventeenth day of the month Zul-Kadah at ten o'clock, in the year 1269 (24th August, 1853).

APPENDIX IV

BORNEO (BRUNEI), 1846

CESSION OF THE ISLAND OF LABUAN

(Preamble)

1. Peace, friendship and good understanding shall subsist forever between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and his respective heirs and successors.

2. His Highness the Sultan hereby cedes in full sovereignty and property, to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors for ever, the Island of Labuan and its dependencies, the islets adjacent.

3. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland hereby engages, in consideration of the cession above specified to use its best endeavours to suppress piracy, and to protect lawful commerce, and the Sultan of Borneo, and his ministers, promise to afford every assistance to the British authorities.

Done and concluded at Brunei the 18th day of December, 1846.

(Signed by)

THE SULTAN OMAR ALI,

G. RODNEY MUNDY.

APPENDIX V

BORNEO (BRUNEI), 1847

Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo. Signed, in the English and Malay Languages, May 27th, 1847.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being desirous to encourage commerce between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the independent Princes of the Eastern Seas, and to put an end to piracies which have hitherto obstructed that commerce; and His Highness Omar Ali Saifudeen, who sits upon the throne and rules the territories of Borneo, being animated by corresponding dispositions, and being desirous to co-operate in any measures which may be necessary for the attainment of the above-mentioned objects, Her said Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo have agreed to record their determination in these respects by a Convention containing the following Articles :

ARTICLE I

Peace, friendship and good understanding shall from henceforward and forever subsist between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness Omar Ali Saifudeen, Sultan of Borneo, and between Their respective heirs and successors, and subject.

ARTICLE II

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall in like manner be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with and pass with their merchandise through all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and Asia as freely as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and they

shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE III

British subjects shall be permitted to purchase, rent, or occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire, all kinds of property within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo; and His Highness engages that such British subjects shall, as far as lies in his power within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already, before the date of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IV

No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo; but the trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the dominions of His Highness shall be perfectly free, and shall be subject only to the customs duties which may hereafter be in force in regard to such trade.

ARTICLE V

No duty exceeding one dollar per registered ton shall be levied on British vessels entering the ports of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and this fixed duty of one dollar per ton to be levied on all British vessels shall be in lieu of all other charges or duties whatsoever. His Highness moreover engages that British trade and British goods shall be exempt from internal duties, and also from any injurious regulations which may hereafter, from whatever causes, be adopted in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo.

ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that no duty whatever shall be levied on the exportation from His Highness's dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of those dominions.

ARTICLE VII

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages to permit the ships of war of Her Britannic Majesty, and those of the East India Company, freely to enter into ports, rivers, and creeks situated within his dominions, and to allow such ships to provide themselves, at a fair and moderate price, with such supplies, stores, and provisions as they may from time to time stand in need of.

ARTICLE VIII

If any vessel under the British flag should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, His Highness engages to give all the assistance in his power to recover for, and to deliver over to, the owners thereof, all the property which can be saved from such vessels. His Highness further engages to extend to the officers and crew, and to all other persons on board such wrecked vessel, full protection both as to their persons and as to their property.

ARTICLE IX*

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Sultan of Borneo hereby engage to use every means in their power for the suppression of piracy within the seas, straits, and rivers subjects to their respective control or influence, and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages not to grant either asylum or protection to any persons or vessels engaged in piratical pursuits; and in no case will be permit ships, slaves, or merchandise captured by pirates to be introduced into his dominions, or to be exposed therein for sale. And Her Britannic Majesty claims, and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo concedes to Her Majesty, the right of investing Her officers and other duly-constituted authorities with the power of entering at all times with Her vessels of war, or other duly empowered, the ports, rivers, and creeks within the dominions of

* This Article has been extended to the case of wrecked vessels belonging to states in amity with Great Britain vide Declaration by Sultan of Borneo dated 17th August, 1878, not reproduced here.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, in order to capture all vessels engaged in piracy or slave-dealing, and to seize and to reserve for the judgment of the proper Powers in these respect.

ARTICLE X

It being desirable that British subjects should have some port where they may careen and refit their vessels, and where they may deposit such stores and merchandise as shall be necessary for the carrying on of their trade with the dominions of Borneo, His Highness the Sultan hereby confirms the cession already spontaneously made by him in 1845 of the Island of Labuan, situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusukan, Great Rusukan, Da'at, and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets, and seas situated half-way between the fore-mentioned islets and the mainland of Borneo. Likewise the distance of 10 geographical miles from the Island of Labuan to the westward and northward, and from the nearest point half-way between the islet of Malankasan and the mainland of Borneo in a line running north till it intersects a line extended from west to east from a point 10 miles to the northwards of the northern extremity of the Island of Labuan, to be possessed in perpetuity and in full sovereignty by Her Britannic Majesty and Her successors; and in order to avoid occasions of difference which might otherwise arise, His Highness the Sultan engages not to make any similar cession, either of an island or of any settlement on the mainland, in any part of his dominions, to any other nation, or to the subjects or citizens thereof, without the consent of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XI.

Her Britannic Majesty being greatly desirous of effecting the total abolition of the Trade in Slaves, His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, in compliance with Her Majesty's wish, engages to suppress all such traffic on the part of his subjects, and to prohibit all persons residing within his dominions, or subject to him, from countenancing or taking any share in such trade; and His Highness further consents that all subjects of His Highness who may be found to be engaged in the Slave Trade may, together with their

vesels, be dealt with by the cruizers of Her Britannic Majesty as if such persons and their vessels had been engaged in a piratical undertaking.

ARTICLE XII.

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Brunei within twelve months after this date.

This 27th day of May, 1847.

(L.S.) JAMES BROOKE,
(The Seal of the Sultan)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that in all cases when a British subject shall be accused of any crimes committed in any part of His Highness's dominions, the person so accused shall be exclusively tried and adjudged by the English Consul-General, or other officer duly appointed for the purpose of Her Britannic Majesty; and in all cases where disputes or differences shall arise between British subjects, or between British subjects and the subjects of His Highness, or between British subjects and the subjects of any other foreign Power within the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General or other duly-appointed officer shall have power to hear and decide the same, without interference, molestation, or hindrance on the part of any authority of Borneo, either before, during, or after the litigation.

This 27th day of May, 1847.

(L.S.) JAMES BROOKE,
(The Seal of the Sultan)

APPENDIX VI

BORNEO (BRUNEI), 1856

Agreement between Great Britain and Borneo respecting the trial of British subjects for crimes committed in Borneo, and for the settlement of disputes in which British subjects may be engaged. Brunei, 26th November, 1856.

(Mr. St. John's Seal and Signature.)

(The Sultan's Seal.)

November, 26th, 1856.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo makes an Agreement with Mr. St. John, Her Majesty's Consul-General, to be in lieu of the Additional Article to the Treaty.

His Highness the Sultan agrees, that in all cases where a British subject shall be accused of any crime, committed in any part of His Highness's dominions, the person so accused shall be tried and adjudged by the English Consul-General or other officer duly appointed by Her Majesty, together with (and by) an officer chosen by His Highness; and in all cases where disputes and differences shall arise between British subjects or between British subjects and the subjects of His Highness, or between British subjects and the subjects of any other foreign power within the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, Her Majesty's Consul-General or other officer duly appointed, together with an officer appointed by His Highness will adjudge, according to the customs of Borneo, those who are in the wrong in these differences, and the Sultan will receive their sentences and carry them out. No other persons can interfere with English subjects, and no punishment can be inflicted on them heavier than accords with customs of the English.

This Agreement is written in Brunei, on the 29th day of Rabi-al-Awal, on Wednesday, in the year 1273.

Within six months of the date of this Agreement we expect the acceptance of our friend, Her Majesty, that it may be held by us and our successors.

(Provisionally approved by the British Government, July 24th, 1857).

APPENDIX VII

BRUNEI, 1888

**Agreement with the Sultan of Brunei. Signed at Brunei.
September 17th, 1888.**

Whereas, Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Akamadin, Sultan and lawful Ruler of the State of Brunei, in the Island of Borneo, has represented to Her Britannic Majesty's Government the desire of that State to be placed under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned; it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :

ARTICLE I.

The State of Brunei shall continue to be governed and administrated by the said Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Akamadin and his successors as an independent State, under the protection of Great Britain; but such protection shall confer no right on Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the internal administration of that State further than is herein provided.

ARTICLE II.

In case any question should hereafter arise respecting the right of succession to the present or any future Ruler of Brunei, such question shall be referred to Her Majesty's Government for decision.

ARTICLE III.

The relations between the State of Brunei and all foreign States, including the States of Sarawak and North Borneo shall be conducted by Her Majesty's Government, and all communications shall be carried on exclusively through Her Majesty's Government, or in accordance with its directions; and if any difference should arise between the Sultan of Brunei and the Government of any other State, the Sultan of Brunei agrees to abide by the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and to take all necessary measures to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

Her Majesty's Government shall have the right to establish British Consular Officers in any part of the State of Brunei, who shall receive exequaturs in the name of the Sultan of Brunei. They shall enjoy whatever privileges are usually granted to Consular Officers, and they shall be entitled to hoist the British Flag over their residences and public offices.

ARTICLE V.

British subjects, commerce, and shipping shall, in addition to the rights, privileges, and advantages now secured to them by Treaty, be entitled to participate in any other rights, privileges and advantages, which may be enjoyed by the subjects, commerce, and shipping of the State of Brunei.

ARTICLE VI.

No cession or other alienation of any part of the territory of the State of Brunei shall be made by the Sultan to any foreign State, or the subjects or citizens thereof, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, but this restriction shall not apply to ordinary grants or leases of land or houses to private individuals for purposes of residence, agriculture, commerce or other business.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that full exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over British subjects and their property in the State of Brunei, is reserved to Her Britannic Majesty, to be exercised by such Consular or other officers as Her Majesty shall appoint for that purpose.

The same jurisdiction is likewise reserved to Her Majesty in the State of Brunei over foreign subjects enjoying British protection; and the said jurisdiction may likewise be exercised in cases between British or British-protected subjects and the subjects of a third power, with the consent of their respective Governments.

In mixed civil cases arising between British and British protected subjects and the subjects of the Sultan, the trial shall

take place in the Court of the defendant's nationality; but an officer appointed by the Government of the plaintiff's nationality shall be entitled to be present at, and to take part in, the proceedings, but shall have no voice in the decision.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the provisions of existing Reaties, Conventions, and Declarations between Her Majesty the Queen and the Sultan of Brunei are hereby confirmed and maintained except in so far as any of them may conflict with the present Agreement.

It witness whereof, His Highness the said Sultan of Brunei hath hereunto attached his seal at the Palace, in the city of Brunei, on the 17th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1888, being the 11th day of the month of Moharram, in the year 1306 of the Mohammedan era; and Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G., British Resident at Perak, in charge of a special Mission to His Highness the Sultan, hath, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, signed this Agreement in the presence of witnesses.

(Seal of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.)

HUGH LOW.

Witness to the seal of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei,
(Signed in Chinese by the Datoh Tammangong Kim Swee.)

Witness to the signature of Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G.,

L. H. WISE.

September, 17th, 1888.

APPENDIX VIII

BRUNEI, 1905 AND 1906

**Supplementary Agreement between Great Britain and Brunei
respecting British protection over the State of Brunei.
Signed at Brunei December 3rd, 1905, and January 2nd, 1906.**

WHEREAS His Highness Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Ahamaddin son of His late Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifu-al-din, Ruler of the State of Brunei and all its dependencies, is desirous of being fully protected by the British Government and wishes

for the assistance of that Government in the better administration of the internal affairs of his country, and whereas His Highness trusts that the British Government will ensure the due succession to the Sultanate of Brunei, now therefore His Highness has represented to His Majesty's Government that the Treaty made on the 17th September, 1888, does not give him sufficient protection, and the Sultan and His Majesty's Government have accordingly entered into the following supplementary Agreement.

1. His Highness will receive a British Officer, to be styled Resident, and will provide a suitable residence for him. The Resident will be the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the British Protectorate in Borneo, and his advice must be taken and acted upon on all questions in Brunei, other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion, in order that a similar system may be established to that existing in other Malay States now under British Protection.

2. All existing Agreements made between the British Government and the Government of Brunei are hereby confirmed and maintained except in so far as any of them may conflict with the present Agreement.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.

Signatures and seals of

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI.
THE PENGIRAN BENDAHARA.
THE PENGIRAN PEMANGHA.

APPENDIX IX

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, 1877

Grant by Sultan of Brunei of territory comprising Gaya Bay and Sapangar Bay, etc. Dated 29th December, 1877.

(Translation)

I, the Sultan Abdul Mumin Ebn Marhoum Maulana Abdul Wahab of Brunei, do hereby grant to Gustavus de Overbeck and Alfred Dent Esquire of London co-jointly their heirs associates

successors or assigns all the territory and land belonging to me on the West Coast of Borneo comprising Gaya Bay from Gaya Head to Loutut Point including Sapangar Bay and Gaya Bay and Sapangar Island and Gaya Island and all the other islands within the limits of the harbour and within three marine leagues of the coast likewise the province and territory of Pappar adjoining the Province of Benoni and belonging to His Highness the Sultan as his private property.

In consideration of this grant the said Baron de Overbeck and Alfred Dent promise to pay severally and co-jointly to the said Sultan Abdul Mumin his heirs or successors the sum of four thousand dollars per annum. The said territories are from this date declared vested in the said Baron de Overbeck and so long as they shall choose and desire to hold them. Provided however that His Highness the Sultan shall have the right to resume the control and government of the said territories if the above-mentioned annual compensation shall not have been paid for three successive years.

Dated at Brunei, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1877.

APPENDIX X

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, 1877

(Translation)

Commission from Sultan of Borneo appointing Gustavus Baron de Overbeck Maharaja of Sabah (North Borneo) and Rajah of Gaya and Sandakan. Dated 29th December, 1877.

To all nations on the face of the earth whom these matters may concern we Abdul Mumin Ebn Marhoum Maulana Abdul Wahab Sultan of Borneo send greeting.

Whereas we have seen fit to grant unto our trusty and well-beloved friends Gustavus Baron de Overbeck and Alfred Dent Esquire certain portions of the Dominions owned by us comprising the entire northern portion of the Island of Borneo from the Sulaman River on the west coast of Maludu Bay and to the

River Paitan and thence the entire eastern coast as far as the Sibuco River comprising the States of Paitan, Sugut, Bangayan, Labuk, Sandakan, Kina Batangan, and Mumiang, and other lands as far as Sibuco River furthermore the provinces of Kimanis and Benoni, the province of Pappar, and the territory of Gaya Bay and Sapangar Bay with all land and islands of Banguay for certain considerations between us agreed.

And whereas the said Gustavus Baron de Overbeck is the chief and only authorised representative of his Company in Borneo,

Now therefore know ye that we the Sultan Abdul Mumin Ebn Marhoum Maulana Abdul Wahab have nominated and appointed and hereby do nominate and appoint the said Gustavus Baron de Overbeck supreme Ruler of the above-named territories with the title of Maharaja of Sabah (North Borneo) and Rajah of Gaya and Sandakan with power of life and death over the inhabitants with all the absolute rights of property vested in us over the soil of the country and the right to dispose of the same as well as the rights over the productions of the country whether mineral vegetables or animal with the rights of making laws coining money creating an army and navy levying customs rates on home and foreign trade and shipping and other dues and taxes on the inhabitants as to him may seem good or expedient together with all other powers and rights usually exercised by and belonging to sovereign rulers and which we hereby delegate to him of our own free will.

And we call upon all foreign nations with whom we have formed friendly treaties and alliances to acknowledge the said Maharaja as ourselves in the said territories and to respect his authority therein and in case of the death or retirement from office of the said Maharaja then his duly appointed successor in the office of supreme ruler and Governor-in-chief of the Company's territories in Borneo shall likewise succeed to the office and title of Maharaja of Sabah and Rajah of Gaya and Sandakan and all the powers above enumerated be vested in him.

Done at the Palace at Brunei, the 29th December, A.D. 1877.

APPENDIX XI

Transcription and translation of a Historic Tablet engraved on stone, in the Malay character, by the order of Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, in the year A.H. 1221 (A.D. 1804), and now standing on the tomb of his son the Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam in the "Makam Damit", situated at the southern foot of Bukit Panggal in the city of Brunei "the Abode of Peace".

This is the genealogy of the Rajas who ruler over the country of Brunei, as set forth by Datoh Imaum Yakub. He heard from Marhoum Bongsu, who is called Sultan Muaddin and His Highness Sultan Kemal-Addin. These two Rajas ordered a record to be written of their forefathers, in order that it might be known by all their descendants up to the present time, God knows if this is so.*

And Sultan Mohamed Tajudin order Tuan Haji Khatib Abdul Latif to write this genealogy for the information of all his descendants who might possess the throne and crown of royalty in the country and provinces of Brunei, the Abode of Peace; who in their generations might take the inheritance of the royal drums and bells (an emblem) of the country of Johor, the seat of Government; and who might further take as their birth-right the royal drums and bells (an emblem) of Menangkabau, *i.e.*, the country of Andalas.

Now he who first ruled the country and introduced the religion of Islam and followed the laws of our prophet Mohamed (the blessed of God, on whom be peace), was His Highness Sultan Mohamed and his brother Sultan Akhmed; now he beget a daughter by his wife, the sister of the Chinese raja, whom he had taken from China Batangan; that was the princess who was taken to wife by Sheriff Ali, who came down from the country of Taif.

Moreover that Sheriff Ali became Raja under the name of His Highness Sultan Berkati: it was he who enforced the observance of the laws of the messenger of God (the blessed of

* Wallahu'alam-an expression used by the Mohamedans to defend themselves from the sin of writing down or stating a fact which may not happen to be correct.

God on whom be peace), and erected a mosque, and all his Chinese subjects built the stone fort; that Sheiff Ali was descended from the Amir of the Faithful Hasan, the grandson of the messenger of God. Now His Highness Sultan Berkat beget His Highness Sultan Suleiman, and Suleiman beget His Highness Sultan Bulkiah, the Raja who conquered the country of Soolook and the country of Seludong, the Raja of which was Dato Gambang and Sultan Bulkiah beget His Highness Sultan Abdul Kahar who was named Merhoum Keramat (Saint), and he beget His Highness Sultan Saifulrejal, who beget His Highness Sultan Shah Brunei. After him his brother reigned, His Highness Sultan Hasan, he who was called the Merhoum di Tanjong (of the cape), of the children and grandchildren of His Highness those succeeded to the throne in Brunei who were of the best character. It was Sultan Hasan who upon the throne of his Kingdom strictly followed the rule of Sultan Mahkota Alam of the country of Achin, and it was that Sultan who beget Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar, who was called the Merhoum Tuah (old). He beget Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar, who beget the Pengiran Bendahara Untong who beget the Prince Temanggong Mumin Amir-ul-Rethar, also of the country of Brunei.

Afterwards the brother of Merhoum Tuah was invested with the royalty and named His Highness Sultan Mohamed Ali; he was the great grandfather of His Highness Sultan Mohamed Ali Uddin, who is now reigning in the country of Brunei.

Then that King died, and after a time his brother's son reigned under the name of His Highness Sultan Muaddin: after him his nephew reigned, His Highness Sultan Nasr-Uddin, and after him his son ruled, Sultan Mohamed Ali, under the name of His Highness Kemal-Uddin, and he gave the sovereignty to the grandson of his brother, who is reigning at this time under the name of His Highness Mohamed Ali-Uddin, his son afterwards succeeded, named His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin and next he gave the Kingdom to his son. His Highness Sultan Tajudin. After him he gave the Kingdom to his son His Highness Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam.

When that prince was dead the kingdom reverted to His Highness's royal father Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, God knows if it is so.

After that I (the writer) do not know all the descendants who will become rajas.

In the year of the prophet (blessed of God on whom be peace) one thousand two hundred and twenty-one in the year Dal on the 2nd day of the month Thul-hajah on the day Arba's Sanat (Wednesday) 1221.

Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.

AGREEMENT made the 29th day of September, 1959, BETWEEN Robert Heatlie Scott, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia on behalf of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, and HIS HIGHNESS SIR OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIN, Sovereign and Head of the Most Esteemed Family Order, the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Brunei, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, ibni ALMARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JAMALUL ALAM, Sultan of the State of Brunei, for Himself and His Successors and after consultation with His Council :

WHEREAS Agreements subsist between Her Majesty and His Highness :

AND WHEREAS His Highness has with the advice and consent of His traditional advisers and the State Council provided by Proclamation for the constitutional development of the State of Brunei, the succession to the Sultanate and for various matters connected therewith :

AND WHEREAS the aforesaid Proclamation providing for the constitutional development of the State of Brunei will commerce to operate on a day to be appointed by His Highness, hereinafter referred to as "the first appointed day" :

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty has heretofore had jurisdiction to make for the State of Brunei laws relating to defence and external affairs :

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty, in token of the friendship which She bears towards His Highness, the subjects of His Highness and the inhabitants of the State of Brunei, has at the request of His Highness agreed that as from the first appointed day fresh arrangements shall have effect for the protection and defence of the State of Brunei :

Now, therefore, IT IS AGREED AND DECLARED as follows :

CITATION AND COMMENCEMENT

1. This Agreement may be cited as the Brunei Agreement, 1959, and shall come into operation on the first appointed day.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Agreement —

“High Commissioner” means Her Majesty’s High Commissioner in the State of Brunei, and references to the High Commissioner include any person for the time being discharging the functions of High Commissioner;

“His Highness” includes His Highness’s Successors;

“Secretary of State” means one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State; and

“the State” means the State of Brunei, Darul-Salam.

DEFENCE AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

3. (1) Her Majesty shall have complete control of the external affairs of the State; and His Highness agrees that without the knowledge and consent of Her Majesty’s Government of the United Kingdom he will not make any Treaty, enter into any engagement, deal in or correspond on political matters with, or send envoys to, any other State. His Highness further agrees that he will ensure that such legislative and executive action as in the opinion of Her Majesty’s Government shall be necessary for the purpose of Her Majesty’s exercise of Her control of the external affairs of the State shall be taken within the State.

(2) Her Majesty shall have complete control of the defence of the State, and agrees at all times to protect the State and the Government thereof and to the utmost of Her power to take whatever measures may be necessary for the defence of the State; and His Highness agrees that for these purposes he will ensure that such legislative and executive action as in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government shall be necessary for the purposes of the defence of the State and the Government thereof (which expression in this Article includes defence against any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the State) shall be taken within the State; and His Highness further agrees that for the aforesaid purpose Her Majesty's Forces and persons authorised on behalf of Her Majesty shall be at all times allowed to have free access to the State.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, His Highness agrees that Her Majesty shall continue to enjoy jurisdiction to make for the State laws relating to defence and external affairs.

(4) Her Majesty agrees that She will keep His Highness informed of any action taken or proposed to be taken by Her in pursuance of this Article.

(5) (a) For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this Article relating to defence against any grave internal menace to the peace or tranquillity of the State, Her Majesty and His Highness agree to constitute a Standing Advisory Council, consisting of representatives of Her Majesty and of the Government of State, which shall consult as necessary on matters regarding such defence. Her Majesty agrees that no measures in exercise of the right of access to the State given by paragraph (2) of this Article shall be taken for the purposes of such defence without prior consultation with the Standing Advisory Council except when there exists a state of emergency of such a nature as to make such prior consultation clearly impracticable, in which case, the

Standing Advisory Council shall be consulted as soon as possible after the measures have been taken.

- (b) For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression "state of emergency" means a situation in which there is compelling evidence of a grave internal menace to the peace or tranquillity of the State.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

4. (1) His Highness agrees to receive, and provide a suitable residence for, a High Commissioner to advise on all matters connected with the government of the State other than matters relating to the Muslim religion and the Custom of the Malays as practised in the State, and agrees to accept the advice of the High Commissioner.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall in any way prejudice the right of His Highness to address Her Majesty through a Secretary of State if His Highness so desires.

(3) The High Commissioner shall have such other functions (if any) as may be conferred on him by any law in force in the State.

COST OF HIGH COMMISSIONER AND HIS ESTABLISHMENT

5. The cost of the High Commissioner and his establishment as from time to time agreed between His Highness and the Secretary of State shall be borne by the State and shall be a charge on the revenues of the State.

APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

6. His Highness shall be consulted before any person whom it is proposed to send as High Commissioner is appointed.

IMPARTIAL TREATMENT

7. All persons of whatever race in the same grade in the service of the State shall, subject to the terms and conditions of their employment, be treated impartially.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF LOCAL INHABITANTS

8. His Highness desires and Her Majesty agrees that it shall be a particular charge upon the Government of the State to provide for and to encourage the education and training of the local inhabitants of the State so as to fit them to take a full share in the economic progress, social welfare and government of the State.

PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

9. (1) The Agreement signed in Brunei on the 3rd day of December, 1905, and the 2nd day of January, 1906, between His Majesty's Government within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Akamuddin ibni Almarhum Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, the Sultan of the State of Brunei for Himself, His Heirs and Successors, is hereby revoked.

(2) All other Treaties and Agreements subsisting immediately before the commencement of this Agreement shall continue in force save in so far as they are inconsistent with this Agreement or in so far as they contain provisions relating to the succession to the Sultanate of Brunei.

LANGUAGE OF THE AGREEMENT

10. This Agreement is made and expressed in both the English and the Malay languages; but, for the purposes of interpretation, regard shall be had only to the English version.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT HEATLIE SCOTT, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, has hereunder set his hand and seal for and on behalf of HER MAJESTY and HIS HIGHNESS SIR OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIN, Sovereign and Head of the Most Esteemed Family Order, the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Brunei, Knight Commander of the Most

Dis. nguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, ibni
AL-MARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JAMALUL ALAM,
Sultan of the State of Brunei, has hereunto set His hand and seal.

Signed and Sealed by HIS EXCELL-
ENCY SIR ROBERT HEATLIE

SCOTT, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Commis-
sioner General for the United
Kingdom in South-East Asia for and
on behalf of HER MAJESTY in the
presence of :

(Sgd.) R. H. SCOTT
..... LS

(Signed) A. D. PRITCHARD, Major
2/7 Gurkha Rifles Aide-de-Camp to
the Commissioner General

Signed and Sealed by HIS HIGHNESS

SIR OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN
SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIN, D.K.,
S.P.M.B., K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum
Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam,
Sultan of the State of Brunei, in the
presence of :

(Signed) P. M. HASHIM (Duli Pengiran
Bendahara, Dato' Peduka Muda
Hashim ibni Pengiran Ank Abdul
Rahman, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.)

(Sgd.) OMAR ALI
SAIFUDDIN
..... LS

(Signed) P. HAJI MOHAMMED
ALAM (Duli Pengiran Pemancha,
Dato' Peduka Haji Mohammed
Alam ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul
Rahman, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.,
O.B.E.)

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATION

BASICALLY Brunei is a British protected State, and is subject to the 1959 Brunei Agreement.

For the purposes of administration, the supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan. Being an Islamic Ruler he does not exercise the whole powers by himself. Under the 1959 Brunei Constitution he has constituted five councils, namely: the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession.

The Judiciary, as a separate body, is responsible for the judicial powers of the Sultan.

The Religious Council: In his capacity as the Head of the Islamic Faith, the Sultan is advised in all matters regarding Islam by the Religious Council. Its members are appointed by the Sultan himself, and the Chairman or President is the State Religious Affairs Officer.

The Privy Council: This Council, presided over by the Sultan, is to advise the Sultan in matters concerning the Royal prerogative of mercy, the amendment to the Constitution, and the appointments to Malay customary ranks, titles, honours and dignitaries. Its membership consists of six ex-officio, the High Commissioner, the Regents, if a Council of Regency exists, and any other persons as the Sultan may appoint.

The Council of Ministers: The Council of Ministers considers all the executive matters and those which are to be tabled at the Legislative Council meetings. It has eleven members, namely six ex-officio, the High Commissioner and four unofficial members who are also the appointed members of the Legislative Council. It is presided over by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council: The Legislative Council passes laws, exercises financial controls and criticises government actions. It meets in public, and is presided over by the Speaker. This Council consists of six ex-officio members, ten official members and five unofficial members.

The Council of Succession: This Council, subject to the Constitution of the State, determines the succession to the Throne should the need arises. It is presided over by the Duli Pengiran Bendahara. Its members are the "Cheterias", four "Mentries", all the Malay Members of the Executive Council and six members of the Religious Council.

The Chief Executive Officers

The Mentri Besar is the Chief Executive Officer and he is assisted by the Deputy Mentri Besar. The three senior key officials are the State Secretary, the Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer.

The State Secretary, assisted by an Assistant State Secretary, is in control of the overall administration; the State Financial Officer is the Head of the Treasury and the Attorney-General heads the Criminal Prosecution Department. Each other department is headed by the respective head of state department who must consult the State Secretary before implementing any proposal or project. This also applies to the District Officers.

Moreover, State Departments have their own branches in districts, and these branches are responsible to the respective departmental head at headquarters. In districts where there no such branches exist, then the appropriate District Officers will act as such.

Under the District Officers are the Assistant District Officers, the Penghulus and the Ketua Kampongs, all of whom are responsible to the District Officers.

In each District, there exists a District Council the majority of whose members are directly elected on universal suffrage. The District Councils advise the District Officers on District matters. In addition to this, in each group of villages there exists a Muslim

Council where members are appointed by the Government from the prominent people of the villages concerned. The Muslim Council assists the District Officers in looking after the general welfare of their respective villages.

The High Commissioner is still responsible for external affairs, defence and security.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 1967

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah ibni Sultan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., Sultan Brunei.

Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Begawan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam, K.C.M.G., Brunei.

1. Yang Amat Berhormat Pengiran Dato Seri Utama Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Pemangku Mentri Besar, Brunei.
2. Yang Berhormat Dato Paduka Awang Mohd. Taib bin Awang Besar, D.P.M.B., M.B.E., Pemangku Setia Usaha Kerajaan, Brunei.
3. Yang Berhormat Dato Setia Awang Idris Talog Davies, D.S.N.B., C.B.E., A.K., P.J.K., Peguam Negara, Brunei.
4. Yang Berhormat Dato Setia Awang John Lee, D.S.N.B., C.B.E., Pegawai Kewangan Negara, Brunei.
5. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Muda Dato Seri Laila Jasa Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Pemangku Penasehat Ugama, Brunei.
6. Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Penolong Menteri Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Brunei.
7. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa, Awang Lukan bin Uking, P.O.A.S., Penolong Menteri Pelajaran, Brunei.
8. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, P.O.A.S., Penolong Menteri Pos dan Kebajikan, Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, Penolong Menteri Pertanian, Brunei.

Yang Mulia Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji Abdul Rahman, bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.P.M.B., P.N.B., Jurutulis Majlis Mashuarat Menteri2, Brunei.

Awang Judin bin Asar, P.O.A.S., Timbalan Jurutulis, Majlis Mashuarat Menteri2, Brunei.

LIST OF CHIEF MINISTERS

Sept. 1959/July 1961 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pehin Dato Perdana Mentri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.

Aug. 1961/May 1967 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Dato Seri Paduka Marsal bin Ma'un, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.

June 1967 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pengiran Dato Seri Paduka Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S. (Acting).

PRIVY COUNCIL 1967

Pengerusi : Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah ibni Sultan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., Sultan Brunei.

1. Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Begawan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam, K.C.M.G., Brunei.
2. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permai Suara Muda Haji Hashim ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
3. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae' Walmashuarah Muda Haji Mohamed Alam

- ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E., Brunei.
4. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Temenggong Sahibul Bahar Muda Mohamed Bolkiah ibni Sultan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, D.K., Brunei.
 5. Yang Amat Berhormat Pengiran Dato Seri Utama Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Pemangku Mentri Besar, Brunei.
 6. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Muda Dato Seri Laila Jasa Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Pemangku Penasehat Ugama, Brunei.
 7. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Dato Paduka Ahmad ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, D.P.M.B., Brunei.
 8. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Dato Setia Awang Haji Ahmad bin Daud, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E. Brunei.
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 10. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Dato Setia Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Umar, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
 11. Yang Berhormat Pehin Jawatan Dalam Dato Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Noor bin Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Awang Haji Abdul Razak, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
 12. Yang Berhormat Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Mohd. Jamil bin Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar, D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
 13. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Haji Khamis ibni Al-Marhum Kebawah Duli Sultan Hashim, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

14. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Indera Pengiran Haji Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., M.B.E., Brunei.
15. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong Dato Paduka Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Yusof bin Pehin Jawatan Dalam Awang Haji Mohamed Hussein, P.S.N.B., D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
16. Yang Berhormat Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar bin Awang Rendah, S.M.B., Brunei.
17. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Awang Haji Mohamed Taha, D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
18. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Taha bin Pehin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Hussein, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
19. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
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21. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar Pengiran Haji Mohd. Salleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji Mohamed, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
22. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Laila Setiawan Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang William Henry Doughty, D.S.L.J., Brunei.

Yang Mulia Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji Abdul Rahman bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.P.M.B., P.N.B., Jurutulis, Majlis Mashuarat Di-Raja, Brunei.

Awang Judin bin Asar, P.O.A.S., Timbalan Jurutulis, Majlis Mashuarat Di-Raja, Brunei.

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14. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Majid bin Pengiran Mohd. Daud, Kawasan Pemilehan Temburong, Temburong.
15. Yang Berhormat Awang Zainal 'Abidin bin Puteh, Kawasan Pemilehan Kuala Belait, Belait.
16. Yang Berhormat Awang Mohd. Zain bin Md. Serudin, Kawasan Pemilehan Tutong Barat, Tutong.
17. Yang Berhormat Awang Othman bin Awang Sunggoh, Kawasan Pemilehan Kampong Ayer, Brunei.
18. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Mohd. Yusof bin Pengiran Abu Bakar, Kawasan Pemilehan Seria, Belait.
19. Yang Berhormat Awang Yap Chung Teck, Brunei
20. Yang Berhormat Awang 'Abdul 'Aziz bin Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji 'Umar, Brunei.

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Yang Mulia Awang Judin bin Asar, P.O.A.S., Timbalan Jurutulis, Majlis Mashuarat Negeri, Brunei.

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Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Indra Pengiran Haji Muhammad bin Pengiran Piut, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

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Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato Paduka Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Haji Mohd. Taha, D.P.M.B., P.S.B., P.O.A.S.

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Yang Di-Muliakan Begawan Pehin Khatib Awang Haji Metali bin Mat Yassin, P.O.A.S.

Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Si-Raja Khatib Awang Haji Abdul Hamid bin Setia Pahlawan Mohd. Ja'afar.

Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Tuan Imam Awang Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Pehin Seri Wangsa Haji Muhammad.

Yang Mulia Awang Abdul Hamid bin Bakal.

Yang Mulia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Muhammad.

LIST OF BRITISH RESIDENTS

	1906/May	1907 — M. S. H. McArthur
May	1907/Dec.	1907 — H. Chevalier
Jan.	1908/April	1908 — M. S. H. McArthur
April	1908/Sept.	1909 — J. F. Owen
Jan.	1909/Nov.	1909 — B. O. Stoney (Acting)
Sept.	1940/Dec.	1913 — H. Chevalier
Nov.	1913/Dec.	1914 — P. W. Douglas
Nov.	1909/Nov.	1916 — E. B. Maundrell
May	1916/Mar.	1921 — G. E. Cator
Mar.	1921/Mar.	1923 — L. A. Allen
Mar.	1923/Feb.	1926 — E. E. F. Pretty
Mar.	1926/Mar.	1927 — O. E. Venables
Mar.	1927/May	1928 — E. E. F. Pretty
May	1928/Jan.	1929 — P. A. B. McKerron
Jan.	1929/Aug.	1929 — R. J. F. Curtis
Aug.	1929/Sept.	1931 — P. A. B. McKerron
Sept.	1931/Oct.	1934 — T. F. Carey
Nov.	1934/Jan.	1937 — R. E. Turnbull
Jan.	1937/Dec.	1939 — J. Graham Black
Jan.	1915/May	1941 — E. E. Penggilley
July	1946/Jan.	1948 — W. J. Peel
Jan.	1948/Aug.	1948 — L. H. N. Davies
Aug.	1948/June	1951 — E. E. F. Pretty
July	1951/June	1953 — J. C. H. Barcroft
June	1953/July	1954 — J. O. Gilbert
July	1954/Oct.	1954 — D. H. Trumble
Oct.	1954/June	1956 — J. O. Gilbert
June	1956/Dec.	1956 — D. C. White
Dec.	1956/July	1958 — J. O. Gilbert
July	1958/Sept.	1959 — D. C. White

Note : On the 29th September, 1959 the post of British Resident, Brunei was abolished under the new Constitution.

LIST OF ASSISTANT RESIDENTS

May	1905/May	1907 — F. A. S. McClelland
May	1907/June	1908 — J. C. Sugars
June	1908/Feb.	1910 — B. O. Stoney
Mar.	1910/May	1911 — W. H. Lee-Warner
Mar.	1911/Jan.	1913 — E. A. Dickson
Jan.	1913/1914	— W. H. Lee-Warner
	1914/1930	— Abolished
Jan.	1931/Sept.	1931 — T. F. Carey
Oct.	1931/Sept.	1933 — R. C. Gates
Aug.	1933/April	1935 — A. Glencross
April	1935/May	1936 — D. A. Somerville
Mar.	1936/May	1938 — H. Hughes-Hallett
May	1938/April	1940 — E. C. C. Barrett
May	1940/Dec.	1941 — R. N. Turner
July	1946/Jan.	1947 — C. J. Briscoe
Jan.	1947/Dec.	1947 — N. H. Wood
Dec.	1947/Mar.	1949 — D. C. I. Wernham
Mar.	1949/Oct.	1949 — I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
*Oct.	1949/June	1950 — I. Harper (Brunei)
Oct.	1949/Mar.	1951 — R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Sept.	1950/Oct.	1951 — P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Mar.	1951/Nov.	1953 — G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1951/April	1952 — R. G. Keech (Brunei)
April	1952/April	1953 — M. M. McSporran (Brunei)
Nov.	1953/Feb.	1954 — H. P. K. Jacks (Kuala Belait)
April	1953/Oct.	1954 — J. T. Weekes (Brunei)
Feb.	1954/July	1956 — P. A. Coates (Kuala Belait)

Oct.	1954/Jan.	1956 — R. H. Morris (Brunei)
July	1956/Dec.	1957 — G. Lloyd-Thomas (Kuala Belait)
Jan.	1956/June	1958 — D. L. Bruen (Brunei)
Jan.	1958/Aug.	1958 — T. M. Ainsworth (Kuala Belait)
Aug.	1958	— Pengiran Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Omar (Kuala Belait)
	1958	— W. I. Glass (Brunei)

Note : (a) The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields.

*The appointment of Assistant Resident, Brunei, was created in October, 1949.

(b) The title of Assistant Resident was abolished at the end of September, 1959 when the new Constitution came into force and the post is now designated District Officer.

CHAPTER 4

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

BOTH English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents : —

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahl equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 lbs.

APPENDIX

BOOKS ON BRUNEI

General :

- Arnold, Guy : "Longhouse and Jungle" (Chatto & Windus 1959).
- Hall, Maxwell J. : "The Labuan Story" (Chung Nam Printing Co. Jesselton, 1958).
- Harrison, Tom : "World Within" (The Cresset Press, 1964).
- Irwin, Graham : 19th Century Borneo (Donald Moore, Singapore, 1955).
- Longhurst, Henry : The Borneo Story (Newman, Neame, London, 1956).
- McDonald, Rt. Hon. Malcolm : Borneo People (Jonathan Cape, 1956).
- Runciman, Sir Steven : "The White Rajahs" (Cambridge University Press, 1960).
- Tregonning, K. G. : Under Chartered Company Rule (Singapore, 1958).
- Tregonning, K. G. : North Borneo (Corona Library, H.M.S.O. 1960).

Special and Technical Studies :

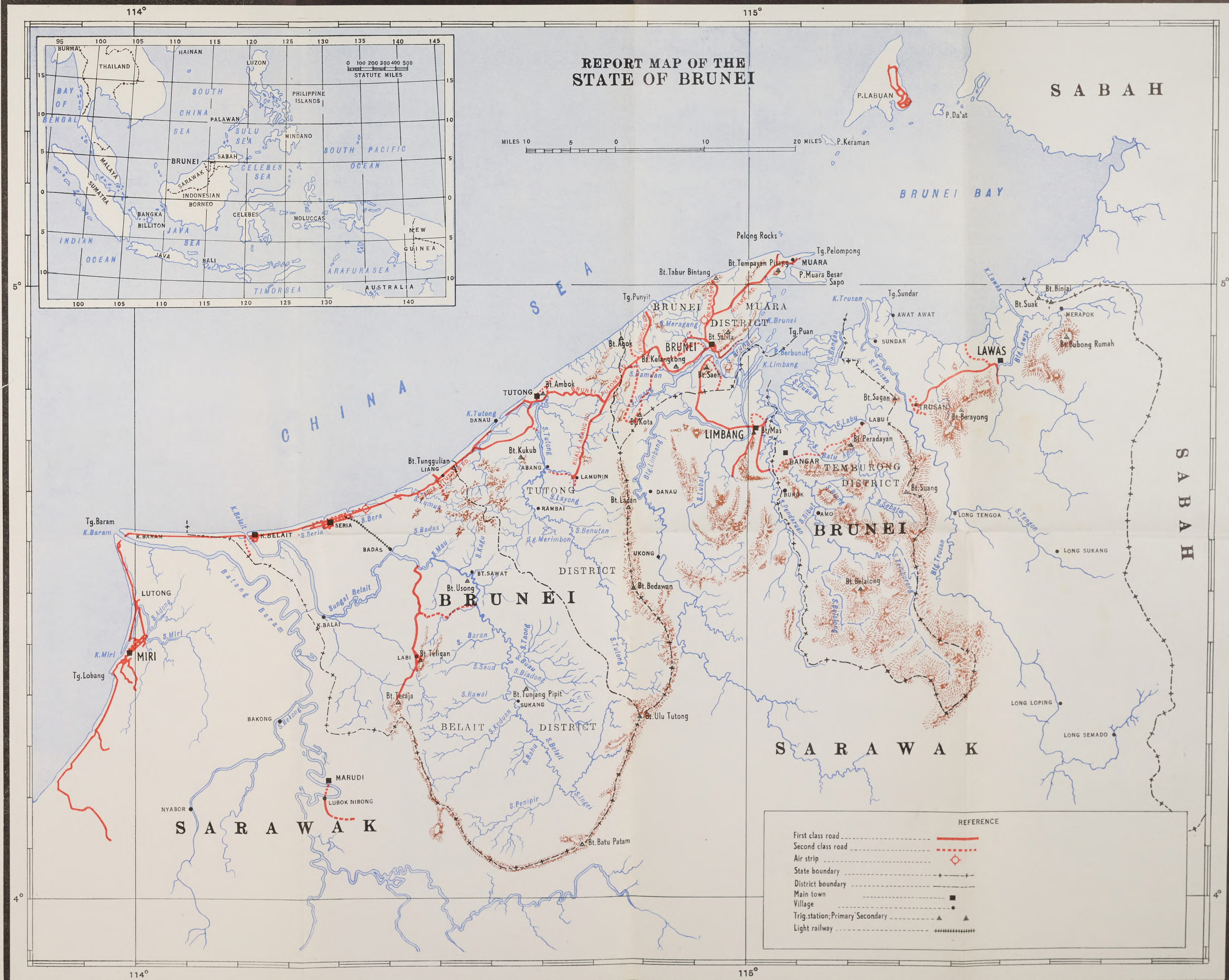
- Ashton, P. S. : Manual of the Dipterocarp Trees of Brunei (Oxford University Press, 1964).
- Ashton, P. S. : Ecological Studies of the Mixed Dipterocarp Forests of Brunei State (Oxford Forestry Memoir No. 25. Clarendon Press, 1964).
- Ashton, P. S. and Hasan bin Pukul : Check List of Brunei List. (The Brunei Press Ltd., n.d.).
- Banks, E. : Bornean Mammals. (Kuching Press, 1949).
- Browne, F. G. : Forest Trees of Sarawak and Brunei (Govt. Printing Office, Kuching, 1955).
- Liech, P. : The Geology of Sarawak, Brunei and Western Part of North Borneo (British Borneo Geological Survey Bulletin No. 3. Govt. Printing Office, Kuching, 1960).
- Medway, Lord : Check List of the Mammals of Borneo (Malay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, 1967).

BOOKS ON BRUNEI (*Cont'd.*)

Wilford, G. E. : The Geology and Mineral Resources of Brunei and Adjacent Parts of Sarawak (British Borneo Geological Survey Memoir No. 10. Brunei Press Ltd., 1960).

Errata

- Page 18, Para 5, line 3: Read "being" for "been".
- Page 20, Para 1, line 1: Read "compared" for "compares".
- Page 25, Para 3, line 8: Insert "is" before "comparable".
- Para 4, line 3: Read "experienced" for "experience".
- line 10: Insert "the" before "general".
- Page 54, Para 6, line 1: Read "Buffaloes" for "Bucaloes".
- Page 59, Para 5, line 3: Insert after "loaned out at a", moderate rate. Delete "problem".
- Page 62, Para 2, line 4: Read "progating" for "propogating".
- Page 93, line 2: Read "POINCIANA" for "POINCIAMA".
- Page 94, Para 4, line 6: Read "advertised" for "advertized".
- Page 97, line 1: Read "conservators" for "conservator".
- Para 6, line 1: Read "Ad valorem" for "Advalcrem".
- Page 185, Para 7, line 4: Read "previously" for "praviously".
- Page 280, Para 3, line 8: Read "to" instead of "the".
- Page 305, Para 1, line 3: Read "have" for "has".
- Page 310, Para 2, line 7: Insert "Asiatic" between "Royal" and "Society".
- Page 318, Para 5, line 3: Read "houses" for "house".
- Page 336, Para 2, line 1: Read "Treaties" for "Reaties".



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